Second Series, No. 6

Monday, February 16, 1959
Magha 27, 1880 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Monday, February 16, 1959/Magha 27, 1880 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Organising of Posts and Telegraphs Board

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*253. **Shri Rajendra Singh:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 772 on the 9th December, 1958 and state·

(a) how far the matter of setting up the Posts and Telegraphs Board has progressed,

(b) what financial and administrative powers are proposed to be delegated to the Board, and

(c) how it will compare with the Railway Board?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) A scheme is being prepared for the consideration of Government

(b) The scheme is being worked out on a substantial delegation of administrative and financial powers, but what the final shape would be it is too early to say

(c) There is no complete analogy with the Railway Board but in the preparation of the scheme that model is kept in view

Shri Rajendra Singh: In the interest of balance development of regional interests and diversification of location of Central offices, may I know if the Government consider it desirable to locate the P & T head office at Patna?

Shri S. K Patil: This is something, I think, which does not arise out of this question because the question is about some kind of a Board that we are thinking of and not where the regional office should be located

Shri Rajendra Singh: I wanted to know whether in the interest of regional development and diversification of central offices—their location—it is not considered desirable that the head offices of some of the central departments should be located in other States and that is why I wanted to know from the hon Minister if it would not be desirable to locate the head office of P & T at Patna where there is no central office

Shri S. K Patil: It is extremely undesirable, Sir to have such a Board in Patna

Shri S. M Banerjee: May I know whether the Members of Parliament will be taken into confidence or the scheme is likely to be discussed with them before finalisation?

Shri S. K. Patil. I do not think, Sir, that would be the procedure The scheme is in its formative stage When it is ready, naturally it will come before Parliament

सेठ अचल सिंह क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बोर्ड का पर्सोनल क्या है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल स्कीम तो अभी बन रही है। परसोनल वगैरह अभी नहीं बना है।

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government propose to separate the P & T finance pending the decision to set up this Board?

Shri S K. Patil: No The whole question is under consideration, and we do not want to do any piecemeal reform

Shri S. C Samanta: An interim arrangement for the construction of Posts and Telegraphs buildings was entered into with the Public Works Department May I know whether it worked successfully, if not, may I know whether the setting up of this Board would be expedited?

Mr Speaker: These are all suggestions for action

Shri S K. Patil: The first thing does not arise necessarily out of this question, but that is very much under our consideration in forming this new Board

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमान् क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी अपना अनुमान बतला सकेंगे कि देर से देर कब तक इस बारे में फैसला होने की आशा की जा सकती है।

श्री स० का० पाटिल जल्द से जल्द होगी मैं यह मानता हूं। तैयार तो हो रही है। अभी एक दो हफ्ते में कैबिनेट के सामने जायेगी।

Shri Tangamani: This idea of setting up a P & T Board was mooted by the former Minister and this has been in the air for one year now May I know definitely whether it will be finalised at least in the year 1959-60

Shri S K Patil: I am most anxious to finalise it as quickly as possible But, as I said, it is a complex matter and it does take time because the views of so many departments have to be taken into consideration

Shri Hem Barua: May I know how far the institution of this P & T. Board as proposed is expected to eliminate red-tapism in the interest of workers?

Shri S. K. Patil: I hope that anything that is done to promote efficiency will also be good for the workers

Extension of Mokameh-Barauni Section

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*254 { **Shri Barman:** / **Shri P G. Sen:** / **Shri S. C. Samanta:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the broad gauge section from Mokameh to Barauni is proposed to be extended,

(b) if so, how far and in which direction, and

(c) whether the question of goods traffic from Assam, North Bengal and North East Bihar has been considered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c) The proposal is under consideration

Shri Barman In view of the fact that there is a bottle-neck in goods traffic from Assam and North Bihar may I know whether Government consider it desirable to extend the broad gauge line at least from Barauni to Silliguri for the present?

Mr. Speaker: That is what is under consideration

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram). No, Sir

Shri S C Samanta: May I know whether this can be included in the next year's budget?

Mr. Speaker: It is under consideration

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir, it is under consideration

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Rajendra Singh: May I put one small question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: I allowed him to put supplementaries on the previous question He can reserve his supplementaries now for some other question

Shri Rajendra Singh It is very vital for me, Sir

Mr. Speaker All right, Shri Ra[illegible]ra Singh

Shri Rajendra Singh May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that it is imminently necessary to extend broad gauge line up to Sonepur so that the capital of Bihar can find a little more comfortable communication with North Bihar?

Shri S V Ramaswamy It is not so considered

Mr Speaker: I think hon Members by making such suggestions take the Ministers off-hand and the Ministers commit themselves one way or the other Therefore they cannot be persuaded later on Why should they make all these suggestions now?

I would only advise hon Members not to put questions on policy having far-reaching consequences because the Ministers will feel that they are obliged to make some statement if they are pursued like this and ultimately they will find it difficult to go back and even if they may be convinced about the utility of a particular thing at least for some time they may stick to what they have already said

Shri Hem Barua Sir, you were pleased to rule that questions of far-reaching consequences should not be put May I put a question of immediate import?

Mr Speaker Not now We will go to the next question

Export of Livestock

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*255 { **Shri Subodh Hansda**
Shri R. C. Majhi.

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the total amount earned in the year 1958 by exporting buffaloes, cows and bulls to the foreign countries; and

(b) whether the demand for supply of these animals was fully met?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M V. Krishnappa). (a) Rs 19,865, excluding transport charges of animals to the port of embarkation, cost of feeding, etc, which were borne by the importers themselves

(b) Yes

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know to which countries these animals are exported?

Shri M V Krishnappa We exported four Sahiwal breed animals—two bulls and two cows—to Kenya and about ten buffalo cows and one buffalo bull to Qatar in the Middle East

Shri Subodh Hansda May I know what breed of bulls and cows were exported?

Shri M V Krishnappa Sahiwal

Shri B K. Gaikwad: May I know for what purpose buffaloes, cows and bulls were exported to foreign countries, and what is the number of buffaloes cows and bulls exported in the year 1957 58?

Shri M V Krishnappa I have already stated that last year we exported four to Kenya and ten buffalo cows and one buffalo bull to Qatar in the Middle East They were sent for breeding purposes

Shri Hem Barua During the last session the Minister was pleased to say that we have sent 2000 he-buffaloes to Viet Nam May I know whether Government have any information about the behaviour of these buffaloes in that country?

Shri M V. Krishnappa We are sending some to Viet Nam, and negotiations are going on about sending more of these buffaloes to Viet Nam They go for agricultural purposes Our buffalo bulls behave well and prove extremely useful wherever they go

Construction of Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam

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*256. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri N. R. Munisamy:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal to construct a big Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam has been postponed,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the postponement of the construction has resulted in any financial loss, and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, for the present

(b) Non-availability of foreign exchange, as the project was not included in the 'Core" of the Plan

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether, just before postponing this dry dock, it is a fact that the shipyard entered into an agreement with certain foreign firms to prepare its design and if so whether any fees were paid to the company?

Shri Raj Bahadur. The Shipyard had asked their consultants Messrs Rendel Palmer and Tritton to draw up a detailed project which they had done They also thereupon approved the detailed project and authorised them to go ahead with the drawing up of detailed designs, specifications and drawings which also was done

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know how long this construction would remain postponed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are again considering the question whether we should take it up For that we have got to know whether we shall get the required foreign exchange or not So long as the foreign exchange position does not ease, we shall have to put it off

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any amount has been spent so far?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes A sum of Rs 6,32,640 has been spent

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon Minister just now said that for the present it is deferred May I know if it is deferred during the Second Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was included in the Second Plan As a matter of fact, an administrative decision was taken as far back as 1954, and a sum of Rs 1 lakh was spent in the First Five Year Plan In the Second Plan necessary financial allocation was provided But, because there was a substantial foreign exchange content in the estimated expenditure, it had to be put off for the present.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the foreign exchange content for this dry dock?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is Rs 41 lakhs a little over that

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it true that this postponement was made in 1957? The scheme was taken up in 1954 May I know whether this scheme will be expedited so that it may be completed during the Second Plan period?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now said that because of the tight foreign exchange position, the scheme had to be postponed for the present If the foreign exchange position eases, we shall again try to take it up

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: In view of the inadequate ship repairing facilities and dry dock in the east coast, what steps will the Government take to get this dry dock scheme imple-

mented in the Second Plan period itself?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was also because of the fact that on the east we do not have adequate ship repairing facilities and dry dock facilities that we included this project in the Second Plan. In the circumstances we shall have to fall back upon Calcutta and other places for dry docking. We shall again take up the matter as soon as the foreign exchange position appears to be easing.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether it is a fact that this scheme was in the mind of the Government since 1946 and some preliminary investigations were also carried on? May I know why it takes so much time to proceed with the scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I said we accepted it and we also went forward and had detailed project, detailed drawings, etc We had to put it off because of the foreign exchange position most reluctantly

Sewage Disposal in Bangalore

*257. **Shri N. Keshava:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have sought for the help of Experts from the Centre or the World Health Organisation for effectively tackling the problem of sewage disposal of Bangalore city, and

(b) what help, if any, do the Centre propose to render to the Bangalore Corporation in this matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Keshava: May I know if there was any difference of opinion regarding the disposal of sewage and the Mysore Government sought for any financial aid also in the matter?

Shri Karmarkar: There is always consultation going on and whenever they put up a scheme, we give them advice. The matter is under mutual consultation.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know whether the Corporation of Bangalore has submitted a scheme to the Centre for utilising nitrogenous sewage for manurial purposes?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice Normally these large sewage schemes have such a scheme.

Shri Dasappa: May I know whether the disposal of sewage in the Bangalore Corporation is not presenting a particularly difficult problem in view of there being more than one out-fall? They say that there are going to be three out-falls and only one is now being in use Therefore, does the hon. Minister not think it necessary to go to their aid with technical advice and finance?

Shri Karmarkar: What they have really asked is not technical advice. They have sufficient technical talent and we have sufficient technical talent. What they want is money With regard to that, the amount that the Planning Commission has allocated is Rs 1 crore for five years For this year they have allocated Rs 5 lakhs which is to be paid to the Corporation of Bangalore The Corporation and the Government of Mysore have put up proposals for a larger aid. We are considering that sympathetically So far as our Ministry is concerned, we shall be very happy to support their proposal It all depends on the financial allocation ultimately made by the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission

Shri Dasappa: He did not give the estimate of the scheme itself He says that he has provided for Rs 5 lakhs. What is the estimate of the scheme?

Shri Karmarkar: I think the latest estimate that has come to us with regard to the water supply scheme, subject to correction, is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 2·5 crores.

Mr. Speaker: I thought it was sewage. It is water supply Are they mixed?

Shri Karmarkar: Water supply and sewage disposal are taken normally together. About sewage I should like to have notice

Accident to Indian Steamship

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*258. { **Shri Assar:** / **Shri Raghunath Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Yugoslav Cargo ship collided with an Indian Steamship between Bombay and Cochin in the Arabian Sea which resulted in the sinking of Indian Steamship;

(b) if so, the name of the Indian Steamship and reasons of the accident;

(c) whether Government have made any inquiry about this accident, and

(d) if so, the result of the inquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d) The Yugoslav Motor Vessel "UCKA" collided with a wooden sailing vessel of 55 43 tons bearing official No 9 of Nagapattinam on the 1st January, 1959 about 27 miles West-North West of Cochin in the Arabian Sea As a result of the impact of M V "UCKA" the sailing vessel in question broke to pieces and sunk into the sea

An enquiry into the accident has been conducted by the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, according to which the main cause of the collision was non-exhibition of navigation lights by the sailing vessel.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस से इंडियन शिप की कितनी हानि हुई और क्या कोई आदमी हताहत हुआ या नहीं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : कोई आदमी हताहत नहीं हुआ । इस में सेलिंग वैसल खत्म हो गया ।

Shri Sonavane: May I know whose fault it was which caused the collision and whether the Government have approached the Yugoslavia Government for fair compensation if the fault was on their side?

Shri Raj Bahadur: According to the report of the officer who made enquiries into this matter, the accident was due to non-exhibition of navigation lights by the sailing vessel. As such we cannot say that there was any responsibility on the Yugoslav ship for the accident

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: How much loss has the Indian shipping company suffered by this accident?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The total loss estimated is Rs 12,000. It was a sailing vessel, not a ship

Shri Tangamani: In the statement we find that only the Yugoslav ship has sunk I would like to know whether the sailing vessel was also sunk and if so whether the owner of the sailing vessel has been paid any amount?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Yugoslav ship has not sunk Only the sailing vessel has sunk

Canal Water Dues against Pakistan

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*259 { **Shri Tangamani:** / **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** / **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 261 on the 27th November, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made in securing settlement of the disputed and

recovery of the undisputed arrears of canal water dues outstanding against the Government of Pakistan; and

(b) whether any special measures are contemplated to expedite settlement of the dues?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) In regard to the 'disputed' charges, the latest position is that the Government of Pakistan have intimated that they have deposited a sum of Rs 97,19,980 in the State Bank of Pakistan as a credit in favour of the Reserve Bank of India with a suggestion that an agreement should be reached between the Governments of India and Pakistan before August 16, 1958 for a decision as to the respective rights of the parties in respect of this amount and the amount of Rs 29,36,485 previously deposited by them with the Reserve Bank of India

The Government of India are of the view that they would be willing to discuss with the Government of Pakistan arrangements, including reference to arbitration if necessary, for a final settlement of the entire amount of the disputed charges as soon as the Government of Pakistan have complied with their obligations under the Agreement of 4th May, 1948 and deposited with the Reserve Bank of India all the disputed charges intimated to them from time to time by the Prime Minister of India

As the Government of Pakistan have not done this as yet, the matter is under further correspondence

As to the 'undisputed' charges, the Government of Pakistan have so far paid a sum of Rs 3,11,60,874 for the period ending 30th September, 1957 and discontinued payment thereafter As such a sum of Rs 25,97,931 is still due from them for the period upto 31st March, 1959

(b) The whole subject relating to the disputed as well as the balance outstanding towards undisputed charges is under correspondence between the Governments of India and Pakistan

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion we were informed that Rs. 30 lakhs was the undisputed item and Rs. 99.49 lakhs was the disputed item. What I would like to know, in the midst of all the figures which have been given to us, is whether this Rs 99 49 lakhs still continues to be a disputed item. I would like him to refer to the answer to the previous question

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Both the amounts are still disputed

Shri D C. Sharma: What are the obligations on the part of the Government of Pakistan to which the hon. Minister referred, and what are the obligations that have been violated so far in the dispute between us and Pakistan relating to these dues?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement of May 4, 1948, the Government of Pakistan undertook to deposit in the Reserve Bank of India such *ad hoc* sums as may be specified by the Prime Minister of India from time to time for the water supplied to the Central Bari Doab and Dipalpur Canals in Pakistan from the Madhopur and Ferozepore Headworks respectively Out of this sum Pakistan agreed to transfer to the Punjab (India) Government such sums over which there was no dispute, Pakistan also agreed to deposit the remaining balance in ESCROW with the Reserve Bank This was the agreement which has not been implemented

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब कि एग्रीमेंट मे यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया मे पाकिस्तान रुपया जमा करायेगा तो क्या सबब है कि पाकिस्तान ने बकाया रुपया पाकिस्तान स्टेट बैंक में जमा किया है ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहिम : इसलिये कि वह रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया में रुपया जमा कराना नही चाहता था ?

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जब कि एग्रीमेंट में यह है कि रिजर्व बैंक में जमा करना है तो ऐसा न होने का कारण मैं जानना चाहता हूं ।

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: That is why it is stated in the answer that the agreement arrived at at that time is to be acted upon by Pakistan

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Are you prepared to utilise the services of our meeting which is going to be held on the 5th April at Calcutta to unite India and Pakistan? I think this matter can be settled through our movement much better

No answer was given

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार को वाकई मे आशा है कि यह रुपया मिल जायेगा और अगर है तो कब तक मिल जायेगा या आखिर तक नही मिलेगा ? मैं जानना चाहता हू कि क्या आशा हे ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहिम : मैं तो हुजूर यह समझता हू कि इसान को बेहतर से बेहतर बात की आशा रखनी चाहिये । We should hope rather for the best

Shri Tangamani: We were told on the last occasion that some files were lost in the Finance Ministry I would like to know definitely whether those files deal with this dispute also, because no definite reply was given on the last occasion?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Of this at present I know nothing That requires notice

Shri Tyagi: May I know what type of items are disputed and which are undisputed? I want to know the difference between the items disputed and undisputed

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The undisputed items are in relation to the maintenance of the canals from which the water is given As far as the disputed items are concerned, they are two. During the British period this area was in some State and that State used to pay to the Punjab Government seignorage, that is royalty. That amount is disputed. The other amount disputed is the payment of interest at 4 per cent. on account of the difference of the capital value of the canals Pakistan calculates it at twice the value and India wants to calculate it at four times the value.

Shri Tyagi: I am grateful for the information, but may I know at what rate we are charging our water? Are we charging at the same rate as we are charging the peasants here in India?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: The irrigation rates we charge in India are from the tenants Irrigation rates are charged by Pakistan from the Pakistani cultivators in their country We charge the maintenance cost to them.

Shri Tyagi: Only Not the water charges?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: No

श्री ब्रज राज सिंह : जो पत्र व्यवहार चल रहा है पाकिस्तान गवर्नमेंट के साथ उसको ध्यान में रखते हुये और इस बात को देखते हुये कि पाकिस्तान की गवर्नमेंट एक निश्चित दृष्टिकोण पेश कर चुकी है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी तरफ से आखिर क्या निश्चित बात की जा रही है ?

हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहिम : भलाई और मसलहत के साथ हर मामले को तय करना ।

Shri D. C Sharma: May I know if the Indian Government have explored any other peaceful method of solving this dispute besides correspondence which has been going on for the last 12 years

Shri Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: At present the good offices of the World Bank are being utilised at their own

request for purposes of the solution of the differences between the two countries If that fails unfortunately, then we will see what we can do

Shri Tangamani: One more question

Mr Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions

Water-Logging

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*260. **Shri Ram Krishan.**
Shri Prakash V. Shastri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Barrow:
Shri Kamal Singh

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) the extent and nature of the water-logging problem in India,

(b) whether it is limited to Punjab or there are areas in other States also which have been affected by water-logging,

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to tackle this problem on an all-India basis and give it priority,

(d) if so, whether any scheme has been formulated for this purpose, and

(e) the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b)

(i) *Nature of problem*

Water-logging refers to the phenomenon of undue rise of sub-soil water level, which, in consequence, becomes harmful to crops and foundations of buildings It has to be distinguished from stagnation of rain water over plain areas caused by inadequate surface drainage But, areas affected by congestion of drainage, whether on surface or sub-surface, are commonly referred to as 'water-logged'

In the Punjab, the problem is rise of sub-soil water level as well as surface drainage congestion In States like West Bengal and Bihar, the problem of surface drainage congestion is much more acute than that of rise of sub-soil water

(ii) *Extent of the problem*

No regular statistics have been maintained regarding the water-logged areas and the rate at which they are increasing According to the available figures, the Punjab, West Bengal, and U P are the worst-affected States, followed by Mysore, Bombay and parts of Orissa Below are given figures of the affected areas in these States

State	Area water-logged (acres in thousands)
Punjab	3270 (Water table between 0 to 5 deep)
U P	1889
West Bengal	2551
Bombay	80
Orissa	17
Mysore	29

(c) to (e) The problem chiefly concerns the State Governments which are responsible for formulation and execution of schemes to improve surface drainage and to lower the sub soil water level in the affected tracts A number of schemes for improvement of surface drainage have been taken up by the Governments of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh At the last meeting of the Central Flood Control Board held in December, 1958, it was decided that more attention should be paid to anti-water-logging measures The areas affected will have to be surveyed and after detailed investigations, suitable schemes will be formulated by the State Governments to deal with the problem of drainage

Shri Ram Krishan: In the statement I find that the most effective State is Punjab In view of this fact, may I know the nature of the help to be given to Punjab for anti-water-logging measures?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There are 32 schemes relating to major works and some in regard to minor works are at present under investigation, and some of them are being

worked upon; and whatever help could be rendered by the Centre has been given to them.

Shri Ram Krishan: May I know whether any financial help has been given for this purpose so far?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Rs. 87 lakhs were spent last year, and the question as to what amount should be given is under correspondence between the two Governments.

Shri D. C Sharma: In the statement it is said that more attention should be paid to anti-water-logging measures. May I know what those anti-water-logging measures are, and the nature of the "more attention" that is going to be paid to them?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: There are certain schemes which are to be executed for purposes of preventing water-logging in future, and those schemes are so many that I cannot mention all of them There is a very big list here

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हू कि दिल्ली, जो कि एक केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र है, उसमे जो वाटर-लाग्ड एरिया है, उसके सम्बन्ध मे आप क्या कर रहे है ?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: Arrangements are being made for removing water-logging and there is a scheme which is about to be taken up shortly

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what amount has been sanctioned for U.P. by the Centre in this connection?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I cannot say what the exact amount is at this moment, but some money has been given to U P. also With them also there will be future correspondence.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): May I give a little information on this question?

Mr. Speaker: Both the hon. Ministers come from U P Why should the hon. Members feel that U.P. is being left down?

Shri Vajpayee: U.P. has been neglected.

श्री त्यागी : चिराग तले अंधेरा ।

Shri Braj Raj Singh: So many Ministers come from U.P. That is why U.P. is being neglected.

Shri A. P. Jain: A few schemes for combating water-logging in the western districts of U.P. have been included in the State Plan for 1959-60. The Centre has made allocation which was asked for by the State Government, and I think it is about Rs 20 lakhs

Guna-Ujjain Rail Link

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*262. { **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** / **Shri Khadiwala:** / **Shri K. B. Malvia:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 827 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state:

(a) whether consultations with the Planning Commission about taking up of the construction of Guna-Ujjain Rail link have since concluded;

(b) if so, whether any firm and final decision has been arrived at; and

(c) if so, the nature of the decision?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir

(c) The Hon. Members may kindly await the presentation of the Railway Budget due day after tomorrow.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: The hon Minister will refer to this in the Railway Budget.

Shri T. B Vittal Rao: What is the specific answer? He must say 'Yes' or 'No'. Why should we have to refer to the Railway Budget which is going to be presented two days later?

Mr. Speaker: Sometimes hon. Members ask the hon. Minister why he disclosed it before the Budget was presented

Shri T B. Vittal Rao: This is no disclosure

Mr Speaker: The hon Member will wait and see

Shri T B Vittal Rao: This is a project which was included in the Second Plan, three years of the Plan period are already over, and it has not been taken up so far May I know whether it will be taken up or not? Why should we wait for the presentation of the Railway Budget, as if it is a disclosure which is going to be made in the Railway Budget?

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Perhaps, there will be some disclosure

Mr. Speaker: What is the special secrecy about it?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): It was a project included in the Second Five Year Plan In view of certain difficulties, its execution was slightly delayed Now, a decision has been taken that the work will be taken up

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao What would be the estimated amount for this link which is 175 miles long?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I have not got that information

Mr. Speaker. It is in the Budget The Deputy Minister said that the hon Member may await the Railway Budget, according to the senior Minister, this work has been taken up So, I think the details of the budget proposals will be there in the Railway Budget

Rural University at Rudrapur

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*284 **Shri S. M Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K Gopalan
Shri Fangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Rural University at Rudrapur is likely to be established and completed under the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, what financial aid has been given or is being given by the Centre for this University?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V Krishnappa): (a) According to the phased programme drawn up by the Government of U P, three out of four constituent Colleges of the University *viz*, College of Agriculture. College of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science and College of Agricultural Engineering and Technology are likely to start functioning from the academic year 1960 The fourth constituent College *viz*, College of Home Science will start during the Third Five Year Plan

(b) The Central Government has agreed to provide 75 per cent of the approved non-recurring expenditure exclusive of the cost of land as grant and the remaining 25 per cent as interest bearing loan The exact quantum of Central assistance is to be determined with reference to the detailed estimates of the State Government for construction of buildings etc These estimates have been received only recently and are at present under scrutiny of the Central Government In the meantime, an on account payment of Rs 10 lakhs has been made to the State Government to enable them to undertake the necessary preliminary work in connection with the project, such as survey of the land and collection of building materials etc

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the amount asked for by the State Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: As I have pointed out, the whole plan is under scrutiny. It is likely to cost, according to present indications, about Rs 3·05 crores.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Central Government have approached any foreign government for aid by way of personnel or materials either for the three institutions which are going to come up next year or for the fourth one?

Shri M. V Krishnappa: The machinery required involves foreign exchange, and the TCM has agreed to supply Rs 25 lakhs worth of machinery

दिल्ली के विकास क्षेत्र

*२६५ **श्री वाजपेयी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भूमि के ऐसे प्लाट किस क्षेत्र में हैं जिन्हे दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, १९५८ के अंतर्गत 'विकास क्षेत्र" घोषित किया गया है, और

(ख) क्या ऐसे सब क्षेत्रो के बारे मे जिन मे दिल्ली नगर-निगम का सम्बन्ध है, निगम से परामर्श किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) अधिसूचना (सख्या १२–१९२/५७–एल० एस० जी०, दिनाक २९ नवम्बर, १९५७) की एक प्रतिलिपि, जो दिनाक ६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के भारतीय गजट मे "विकास क्षेत्र" की घोषणा के बारे मे प्रकाशित की गयी है, सभा पटल पर रख दी गयी है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध सख्या ८१] विकास-क्षेत्रो में सम्मिलित किये गये विभिन्न इलाको के भूमि-क्षेत्रों का एक विवरण भी सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध सख्या ८२]

(ख) जी हां ।

श्री वाजपेयी : क्या यह सत्य नहीं है कि जो क्षेत्र विकास क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत घोषित किये गये हैं उन में से कुछ के सम्बन्ध में दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने आपत्ति की थी ? यदि हा, तो वे क्षेत्र कौन से हैं और कारपोरेशन की आपत्ति के बावजूद उन को विकास क्षेत्र क्यो घोषित किया गया है ?

Shri Karmarkar: 'Aapatti' means objection?

Shri Tyagi: Calamity

Shri Karmarkar: I thought it meant calamity, but I understand that what the hon Member means is objection.

माननीय सदस्य ठीक बात कहते हैं कि म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन ने इस बारे में कुछ आपत्ति की थी । कानूनी तौर से स्थिति यह है कि हम उन को कसल्ट करते हैं और उन के साथ विचार करते हैं । लेकिन मुनासिब जो हम लोग समझते हैं उस को अमल मे लाते हैं । ठीक चीज यही है ।

Shri Vajpayee. Is it not a fact that the Delhi Corporation wanted an assurance from Government that those areas which are being declared as development areas should be developed within five years, and if so, may I know the difficulties of Government in giving such an assurance?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, they had recommended that only that land should be declared as development area as can be acquired and developed within five years We did not agree to that

Shri Vajpayee: What are the reasons?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why Government do not find it possible to agree to it

Shri Karmarkar: For, in the long-term we thought that ultimately,

since land in Delhi was getting precious day by day, unless we have that land in purview which we are ultimately going to develop, instead of restricting our activities only to such land as can be developed within five years, a situation may be created after five years, wherein it would be unfair to everybody, and it might clog our developmental efforts That was the reason

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसका क्या कारण है कि जिहाड गाव का, जो कि विकास क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है विकास अभी तक नहीं हो रहा है ।

श्री करमरकर : जी हां, वह भी जल्दी हो जायेगा । माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि वहां के लोगों की तरफ से कुछ रुकावट आ गई थी । अब हम आशा करते हैं कि उस का डेवेलपमेंट जल्दी से जल्दी हो सकेगा ।

Shri Tangamani rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member will have many other opportunities Now, next question

Sugar Industry

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*286 { **Shri Supakar.** **Shri Sarju Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the effect of the strike of cane growers on the sugar industry in India, and

(b) whether the strike has affected the price of sugar in India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M Thomas): (a) and (b) There has been no appreciable effect of the strike on the sugar industry or on sugar prices

Shri Supakar: May I know how many cases of firing, lathi charges and breaches of peace have resulted from the strike of the cane-growers? May I know whether Government have any statistics of those incidents?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have no information about this

Shri Supakar: May I know whether this strike has resulted in loss of production so far as sugar is concerned, and how far it has affected the sugar mills and their production?

Shri A M. Thomas. I have already said that the production has not appreciably been affected The sugar mills which were affected were mainly in Eastern U P In U P the production in 1957-58, up to 7th February was 5 02 This year, it has been 4 88 The decrease has been mainly due to lower recovery in U P and also because of late starting of some of the factories

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have suggested a new formula by which cane-growers can share in the profits of the sugar industry, and whether that formula will involve any change in the Gopalarishnan formula which has been already accepted by Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): They have not suggested any alternative formula But they have said that, if possible, an alternative formula might be devised

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri What I wanted to know was whether that would involve any change in the Gopalakrishnan formula

Shri A P Jain I have said that they have not suggested any alternative formula

श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह कृपा करके बतलायेंगे कि केनग्रोअर्स

की मुख्य मांग क्या है और उस मांग पर सरकार विचार कर सकती है या नही ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : मुख्य माग यह थी कि १ रुपये ५ आने या १ रुपये ७ आने जो गन्ने का दाम था उसको बढ़ा कर १ रुपये १२ आने कर दिया जाय। उस के बारे मे यहा पर काफी बहस हो चुकी है और उसके बारे में गवर्नमेंट ने अपनी नीति स्पष्ट कर दी है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मै जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार उसके लिये कोई एक मशीनरी सैट अप करना चाहती है जिसमे केनग्रोअर्स से रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स् रहे ताकि आगे कोई झगडा पैदा न हो ?

श्री अ० प्र० जैन : ऐसी बात तो मानने का हमारा कोई इरादा नही है । अलबत्ता केनग्रोअर्स के जो रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स् है उनकी भी राय ली जाती है, कन्ज्यूमर्स का भी ध्यान रक्खा जाता है और इडस्ट्री का भी ध्यान रक्खा जाता है। इन सब बातो को ध्यान मे रखने के बाद ही यह चीज तय की जाती है ।

Shri Thirumala Rao The Deputy Minister has given two percentage figures, 5 02 and 4 88 May I know whether they relate to the percentages of recovery sugar?

Shri A. M Thomas: They are the total production upto 7th February, 5 02 lakh tons and 4 88 lakh tons

Mr Speaker: The question was, what was the loss Compared to last year the production might not have gone down But every strike must involve some loss

Shri A P Jain: Of course there is loss, both a psychological upset and also a physical upset But it has not been appreciable

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Minister has been pleased to say that there has been a suggestion from the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh with regard to a certain formula about the sharing of profits of the sugar industry. What is the reaction of the Central Government to this formula of the U P Government?

Shri A. P. Jain: I very clearly stated that the U P Government have not suggested any alternative formula What they have suggested is the finding out of the possibility of having an alternative formula

Shri P. C Bose: May I know whether a number of cane growers suffered any loss on account of the fact that they are not allowed to supply cane to the sugar factories?

Shri A P. Jain: Yes Many cane growers suffered loss because they had brought their cane to the mills but were not allowed to take it inside the mill by the picketers Therefore, they had to take it either to the gur manufacturers or the khandsari manufacturers, who bought this ganna at a very low price

डाक विभाग के परिमण्डलों का पुनर्गठन

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*२६७ श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री वाजपेयी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री ६ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न सख्या ७६७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डाक विभाग के परिमण्डलो को पुनर्गठित करने के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : मैसूर परिमण्डल के निर्माण करने की योजना का व्यौरा इसके सस्पर्शी (contiguous) परिमण्डलो में अदल-बदल किये जाने के साथ साथ तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

An Hon. Member: In English also

Shri S. K Patil: The details of the scheme pertaining to the creation of the Mysore Circle with its attendant re-adjustment in contiguous Circles are being worked out

श्री भक्त दर्शन श्रीमन् क्या माननीय मन्त्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि केवल मैसूर के लिये ही नये पोस्टल सर्किल का निर्माण हो रहा है या भारत मे इस समय जितने भी डाक विभाग के परिमडल है पोस्टल सर्किल्स है, उन सबको रैशनल बेसिस पर रखने की क्या कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल इसकी व्यवस्था रैशनल बेसिस पर की जा रही है इसके माने यह नही है कि एक प्रान्त के लिये एक परिमण्डल हो जायेगा ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन जहा तक मुझे जानकारी है हमारे देश मे १३ डाक परिमडल हैं जिनमे से ७ को मेजर सर्किल माना जाता है और ६ को माइनर सर्किलस्, तो मै जानना चाहता हू कि इन परिमण्डलो का अदल बदल करते समय यह जो मैसूर को मेजर परिमडल और राजस्थान जो कि उससे बडा प्रान्त है और जहा के कि राज्य मन्त्री जी भी हैं उसको एक माइनर परिमडल माना गया तो क्या पुनर्गठित करते समय कम से कम यह अन्तर तो हटा दिया जायेगा?

श्री स० का० पाटिल उसका ही विचार हो रहा है लेकिन इसके माने यही नही हो जाते कि किसी स्टेट का चूकि साइज बडा है इसलिये उसका परिमडल मेजर होना चाहिये । जहा तक मैसूर के परिमडल का सवाल है वह खाली मैसूर के लिये ही नही है बल्कि सब काटिगुएस सर्किल्स् का उससे सम्बन्ध आता है ताकि इन सर्किल्स् का रैशनल डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन हो सके । अब राजस्थान में क्या होगा मुझे मालूम नही है ।

श्री वाजपेयी यह जो परिमडल बनाये जा रहे है, इनकी सीमाये राज्यो के पुनर्गठन के बाद जो राज्य बनेंगे, उनके साथ एकाकार करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाइया है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल वहा पर इसके यह मानी नही कि मैसूर का परिमडल बनाना हा तो वह केवल मैसूर के लिये ही नही होता है बल्कि दो एक सस्पर्शी (कोटिगुएस) स्टेट्स का उसके साथ सम्बन्ध आता है जैसे थाडा विभाग तो बम्बई में गया और थोडा दूसरे प्रान्त मे गया है, जितने कोटिगुएस सर्किल्स् हैं उनका सम्बन्ध आता है और इसलिये उसके करने में टाइम लगता है ।

Shri Dasappa: Let the answer be given in English also

Shri S. K. Patil. As I was saying, it is not a question of creating a Circle in Mysore alone, but all contiguous Circles, where some portion has gone out of or come into the new State have got to be changed, in order that there should be a rational distribution of these Circles That is why delay is caused But the policy decision is that for Mysore a special Circle should be created

Shri T. B Vittal Rao When the Mysore Circle is created, a portion of the Hyderabad Circle will go into that Circle, with the result that the Hyderabad Circle will be small Do Government also take into consideration the amalgamation of Andhra Circle with the Hyderabad Circle?

Shri S. K. Patil Therefore, as I said, this is all a matter which is so complex that the whole question is under consideration, as to what should be the rational basis for the redistribution of these Circles, in order, if possible, to eliminate those differences also between the major and the minor ones

Shri M. S. Aney: Is linguistic basis going to be one of the factors taken into consideration in arranging these Circles?

Shri S. K. Patil: The existence of the present State is going to be the basis. If it is on a linguistic basis, surely I cannot help it.

Shri Mohammed Imam: What are the areas included in the Mysore Circle? Will this be given effect to before the close of this year, because representations are being made for a very long time?

Shri S. K. Patil: There are 19 districts, which I may not read here, which make the present Mysore State If a Mysore Circle is to be formed separately, its area will be those 19 districts.

Designs for Gates

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*268. { Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation** and **Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a net work of designs organisations to prepare designs of gates required for irrigation projects in India,

(b) whether any plan has been prepared in this regard, and

(c) if so, the places of their location?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b). No, Sir

(c). Does not arise

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What are the reasons for not having any designs of gates?

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: At present the Central Water and Power Commission is fully equipped to prepare designs of gates required in India

Water Supply in Calcutta

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*270. { Shri H. N. Mukerjee:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 48 on the 18th November, 1958 and state whether any preparatory work has been done for the formulation of a scheme for the improvement of water supply in Greater Calcutta?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question of undertaking any preparatory work at this stage does not arise, as the W.H.O. survey team will only be posted to West Bengal during 1960.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of certain reports appearing from time to time that the water supply system in this area might even collapse on account of the distressing state of affairs in that system, may I know if the Government of India is worrying about it or leaving it to the local authorities to have their own headache?

Shri Karmarkar: We are worried about it, and we are doing all that is possible in that regard

Mr. Speaker: The hon Member wants to know whether the Government is prepared to take that headache

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, we are sharing that headache

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: In view of the fact that only 25 per cent. of the requirements of water of the people of this area is met and also that there is very large-scale cholera and other epidemic diseases due to lack of purified water, could I know whether Government proposes to do anything before the W.H.O. team comes in 1960, because by the time they submit their report it will be very far off?

Shri Karmarkar: The Government of West Bengal is very keen and active about this matter. We on our side are doing all that is possible for us to do so far as monetary aid is concerned or friendly services like taking the matter up with the W.H.O. are concerned.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether it is possible, as an interim measure, to increase the number of what we call hand tube-wells for this area pending the W.H.O team's formulation of plans?

Shri Karmarkar: I should like to have notice regarding the particular measures that the West Bengal Government are taking.

Oil Seeds Production

*271. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of oil seeds in the country is much below the target set in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to increase production of oil seeds?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. The target for production of oil seeds has been fixed at 75.5 lakh tons under the Second Five Year Plan. Although, production rose from 50.8 lakh tons for the base year 1949-50 to 56.43 lakh tons in 1955-56 (the last year of the First Five Year Plan) against the plan target of 54.8 and again to 61 76 lakh tons in 1956-57, it dropped to 59.07 lakh tons in 1957-58. Figures for 1958-59 are not yet available.

(b) The fall in production during 1957-58 is attributable mostly to unfavourable weather conditions at the time of sowing and partly to reduction in acreage under 4 of the 5 major oil seed crops, viz, castor, sesamum, rape-mustard and linseed, as would be seen from the table below:

Name of the crop	Average			Production		
	1955-56	1956-57 (000 acres)	1957-58	1955-56	1956-57 (000 tons)	1957-58
Groundnut . .	12,685	13,450	14,457	3,801	4,200	4,271
Castor .	1,418	1,415	1,325	123	124	97
Sesamum	5,667	5,446	5,268	460	442	363
Rape-mustard	6,316	6,311	6,050	846	1,026	905
Linseed .	3,777	4,156	3,318	413	384	271
TOTAL .	29,863	30,778	30,418	5,643	6,176	5,907

(c) To achieve the target of production, two types of schemes, (i) Oilseeds Development Schemes, being financed by the Government of India on 50 : 50 basis with the State Governments, and (ii) Oilseeds Extension Schemes financed fully by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, have been sanctioned. The Oilseeds Development Schemes have started functioning in the States of Bombay, Madras, U.P., Orissa and Andhra Pradesh; the Oilseeds Extension Schemes have also just started in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., Himachal Pradesh and West Bengal.

The importance of oilseeds production was also brought to the notice of the representatives of State Governments at a meeting on 7th February,

when it was decided to launch a drive for increased production in the next kharif season, during 1959-60.

Shri Kodiyan: From the statement I find that the fall in production during 1957-58 is partly due to the reduction in the acreage under four of the five main oilseed crops May I know what is the reason for this reduction?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We were, in fact, ahead of our targets in the First Plan, and in the Second Plan, during the first two years, we made very *satisfactory* progress Only last year there was a little set-back because of untimely rains But, this year we hope that we will not only compensate the loss but will go ahead

Shri Kodiyan: What I wanted to know was, why there was this reduction in the acreage in four of the main oilseed crops What is the specific reason?

Shri M. V Krishnappa: Untimely rains during the sowing season

Shri Mohammed Imam: Is it not a fact that the production of oilseeds, especially groundnut, has suffered considerably on account of a new disease that has got hold of and is damaging the crops? What action have government taken to prevent this disease?

Shri M V Krishnappa: The Central Oilseeds Committee is aware of the particular type of disease which has crept into Anantapur and the adjoining places like Chitaldrug—which is known as the black disease or something, and we are taking up some development programme to combat the disease

Shri Tangamani: From the statement we find that the oilseeds extension scheme financed by the Central Oilseeds Committee has been started in several States but not in Madras, Mysore, Andhra and some other States May we know when that will be started, particularly in the southern States?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If it has not started, we will see that the Governments take some action in starting it at least next year. We have, on our part, given them the grant on the 50—50 matching grant basis, there is some delay in finding the matching grant and some delay in executing the scheme because of that

रेलवे के रियायती यात्रा नियमों में परिवर्तन

*२७३ श्री नवल प्रभाकर क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलो में रियायती किराये के नियमो मे परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नही ।

(ख) सवाल नही उठता ।

Price of Ships Delivered by Hindustan Shipyard

*274 **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any dispute regarding price of some ships delivered by Hindustan Shipyard during the period June, 1955 to December, 1956,

(b) if so, what is the nature of the dispute, and

(c) what are the reasons for not finalising the price and other terms of contracts before construction work is taken up by the Shipyard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

(c) Contracts for some vessels which are now under construction have not yet been signed mainly because an agreement has not been reached on the issue of price.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the recent remarks of the Auditor-General in his Report about the disputes pending in connection with V C Nos 116, 117, 119, 121 and 122?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I cannot give the ships by the number exactly as the hon. Member has quoted There were only 4 ships namely, Jalvihar, Jalvijaya, Jalvishnu, State of Kutch, that were constructed during the period June, 1955 to December, 1956 In respect of all these the essentials have now been completed

Shri Morarka: May I know whether there was any dispute in connection with the ships which were delivered during this period, and, if there was any, the nature of the dispute?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There was no dispute as such But the shipyard felt that the prices were rather on the low side Therefore, in informal correspondence they took up the matter with the shipping concern Ultimately, a happy and amicable settlement has been arrived at by which certain items were paid as extras

Shri Morarka: May I, with your permission, Sir, read out from the Auditor General's Report It says thus

> "No regular contracts were executed for the ships under construction as well as those delivered during June, 1955 to December, 1956 The prices of some of the ships delivered during the period, for example, VC 116, 117, 119, 121 and 122 were reported to be under dispute"

Mr Speaker: There are many shades of disputes, even a small thing is a dispute The hon Minister has stated that there was some difference which, possibly, the Auditor-General thought was a dispute

Next question

Shri Morarka: Sir, before you go to the next question, I would like to add this. The Auditor-General says: 'To avoid similar disputes in future it is obviously necessary that the contract should be finalised before construction work is started' It seems that in this case the contracts were not finalised, the question of delivery, payment etc were kept vague We would like to know what was the position

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is true that the contracts as such were not finalised and signed before actual construction was started, but the various items about the construction of these ships had been agreed to in writing in correspondence and there was no difficulty whatsoever in regard to what was being ordered and what was being constructed by the shipyard

Mr. Speaker: Would the Auditor-General in his very important Report say, it is a dispute, unless it is of some magnitude?

Shri Raj Bahadur Sir, the words used are "reported to be a dispute" As I said, there was no dispute as such But the Shipyard felt that the price was on the low side What happened exactly is this We have to sell these ships at U K "parity prices" The cost of construction in the yard is much more than what is charged In order to arrive at what is known as the U K parity price, negotiations are held between the Shipyard and the shipping concern placing the order for the construction of the ships These negotiations sometimes take time In the meanwhile, it also happens that the companies change their specifications from time to time All these take time and some delay occurs We cannot say this is dispute as such These things are normal features of such transactions

Shri Dasappa: Is it not a fact that before the Auditor-General includes any para in the Report that para is sent earlier to the Ministry, and it is only when the Ministry approves of

that para that it is included in the Report? Thereby, does it not show that that para has been approved of by the Ministry itself?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At best it might be said that there was some discrepancy in regard to the expression describing a particular matter or situation.

Comet Planes for Air-India International

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*275. { **Shri E. V. K. Sampath:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to buy Comet IV aircrafts for Air India International;

(b) if so, how many are proposed to be purchased during 1959; and

(c) whether after purchasing these aircrafts there is any proposal to open new air services to some other countries?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) There is no proposal under consideration by Government at present for the purchase of Comet IV aircraft for the Air India International

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Shri E. V. K. Sampath: The hon Minister just now stated that there is no proposal at present to buy Comet aircraft. But, as all other Air Companies are changing into Comet Jet for their planes, will it not be profitable for our Airlines also to consider this proposal?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a suggestion for action. But, I may inform the House that the A.I.I. has purchased Boeings which are due to be delivered from the first quarter of 1960.

Credit from Japan for purchase of Ships

*277. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 432 on 1st December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether Government have since fully utilised the Yen credit offered by the Government of Japan for shipping; and

(b) if so, the details of the orders placed against this amount?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Against an allocation of 5 billion yen earmarked for acquisition of ships from Japan, a sum of 1.89 billion yen has already been committed and the balance of 3.11 billion yen is expected to be utilised during the remainder of the Second Plan period.

Name of Shipping Company	Type and size of Vessel Ordered	Price Yen
(1) Western Shipping Corporation (P) Ltd.	1 tanker of 10,000 DWT.	815,500,000
(2) Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd. .	1 cargo vessel of 9,500/ 12000 DWT.	1,076,400,000
		1,891,900,000

Shri Subbiah Ambalam: From the statement I find that orders have been placed for 2 vessels May I know when these vessels are likely to be delivered and whether they are second-hand vessels or newly constructed vessels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are new vessels; they are being manufactured

in the Japanese shipyards and they are expected to be delivered here by the end of this year.

Derailment of Goods Train

*281. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train was derailed on the 17th January, 1959 between Tiruvelangadu and Virudhunagar Junction in the Madurai Division of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of wagons capsized or affected;

(c) the extent of damage caused;

(d) whether any delay was caused to Express Trains as a result of the derailment; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent derailment of goods trains this section?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) One wagon capsized and five derailed

(c) Approximately Rs 1,400

(d) No. 105 Down Madras-Trivandrum Central Express and No 119 Down Madras-Tinnevelly Express trains had to be regulated at Madurai and Tirumangalam to the extent of 157 minutes and 188 minutes respectively.

(e) There is no question of taking any 'special' steps on this particular section to prevent derailments. A detailed account of measures initiated by the Government for the prevention of accidents appears in the pamphlet entitled "A Factual Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways", a copy of which was supplied to the Hon'ble Members of this House

Shri Tangamani: In the Administration Report for 1957-58, I find that 1224 goods trains or shunting engines and 216 passenger trains were derailed. May we know whether during the current year that same ratio is maintained or whether it has gone down?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The Question Hour is over.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly answer this question.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The situation has improved and it is improving. We are taking every step to improve the situation.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

*261. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sikkim Government have sought permission to utilize research facilities available with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, action taken in this regard?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes.

(b) The Governing Body of the Council has already decided to extend the field of its activities to the State of Sikkim and necessary action to amend the Memorandum of Association of the Council for this purpose is being taken

Musk Deer

*263. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government of India has been drawn to

the fact that according to wild life experts the musk deer is facing extinction in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to prevent extinction of this animal?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Musk deer is found in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have declared it as a protected animal. The other two States have been requested to take similar steps.

Catering on Railways

*269. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after taking over vending and catering business from contractors on Eastern and Central Railways, the Railway Administration is incurring a loss;

(b) if so, what was the loss incurred during the years 1957 and 1958; and

(c) the reasons for this loss?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c).

Railway	1957-58 (Actuals)	1958-59 (Revised Estimates)
	(Losses in thousands of Rupees.)	
Eastern	6,70	5 23
Central .	1,47	2,44

Note.—Figures have been given for financial years, as accounts are not maintained for calendar years.

The main reasons for losses in Departmental catering are:

(i) Expenditure incurred in payment of the prescribed scales of pay to the staff with the service conditions applicable to Central Government Servants;

(ii) the sale of better quality of edibles; and

(iii) maintenance of better service.

Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada

*272. **Shri Nagi Reddy:**
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 595 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding establishment of a Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada;

(b) whether there is going to be any collaboration with foreign capital; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): (a) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have decided to establish the Milk Powder Factory at Vijayawada.

(b) and (c). The scheme submitted by the State Government is under examination of the Government of India with a view to exploring the possibility of obtaining aid from the UNICEF for it

Site for Third Thermal Power Station at D.V.C.

*276. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dugda has been selected as the Third Thermal Power Station of Damodar Valley Corporation;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant and the cost to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to construct a reservoir on the Damodar to ensure adequate

supply of water throughout the year and also to construct transmission lines from Dugda to Tala;

(d) if so, the cost to be incurred for each and the foreign exchange required;

(e) whether any other place was also considered for such selection; and

(f) if so, which place and the reasons for its not being selected?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) It has been decided to locate the Third Thermal Plant at Chandrapura near Dugda Washery

(b) The capacity of the Thermal Power Station will be 125 MW and its cost is estimated to be Rs 11 25 crores.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise

(e) and (f) Many other sites especially Durgapur were considered The Chandrapura site was selected after taking into account factors such as availability and proximity of low grade fuel, load expectancy etc, and the consideration that the Thermal Power Station will be able to utilise middlings from the Dugda Washery which is under construction

Target for Import of Fertilisers

*278 **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the import of fertilizers during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the quantity to be imported and the amount of foreign exchange allotted for it?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain): (a) and (b) The total demand of nitrogenous fertilisers during 1959-60 is 16·82 lakh tons and the internal production is estimated to be 5·88 lakh tons in terms of sulphate of ammonia There is no fixed target for import of nitrogenous fertilisers but efforts are being made to bridge the gap between the demand and supply as far as possible. The actual import will, however, depend on the amount of foreign exchange available for importing fertilisers The foreign exchange allotted so far for import of fertilisers for the period commencing from October, 1958 to September, 1959 is Rs 13·31 crores which includes supplies to be arranged under T C A Assistance Programme and under various Trade Agreements. Out of this amount, Rs 11·10 crores has been apportioned for utilisation on imports of fertilisers for meeting the requirements for the period April-September, 1959 Against this apportionment, import of fertilisers of 2 21 lakh tons in terms of sulphate of ammonia valued at Rs 6 02 crores has been arranged so far Further supplies are being arranged

The question of foreign exchange allocation for import of fertilisers required during October, 1959 to March, 1960 is under consideration

Shikar and Travel Agents

*279. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** / **Shri Wadiwa:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the memorandum submitted by the recognised shikar agents relating to the difficulties experienced by them in organising shikar trips for foreign tourists has been examined,

(b) if so, the action taken thereon,

(c) whether the views of the State Governments on the Tourist Development Council's recommendation relating to convening of a conference of the representatives of the Central and State Governments concerned and shikar and travel agents, have been received, and

(d) if so, when such a conference is proposed to be called?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The memorandum submitted by the Indian Shikar Outfitters Association has been considered but since the various points mentioned in the memorandum have to be settled in consultation with the various State Governments and other Ministries of the Government of India, a conference consisting of representatives of shikar agents, travel agents and State and Central Government officials concerned has been called and will be held in Delhi on the 23rd of this month This conference will be held in compliance with the recommendations made by the Tourist Development Council

Procurement of Rice in Andhra

*280. **Shri Mahanty:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have stopped procurement of rice in Andhra,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor,

(c) whether the Government of Andhra had made further negotiations with the Centre for revising procurement price in Andhra, and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) As a result of discussions with the representatives of the Government of Andhra Pradesh, the maximum controlled prices of certain varieties of fine rice and paddy of that State have been raised

Kakrapara Project

*282 **Shri Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1018 on the 11th December, 1957 and state

(a) whether the final revised estimates of the Kakrapara Project have been submitted by the Bombay State Government;

(b) the amount spent over the project upto-date and how much land has been irrigated; and

(c) whether the work is progressing according to schedule, and when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim): (a) No, Sir

(b) An expenditure of Rs 10·63 crores has been incurred on the project up to the end of December, 1958. The area irrigated up to end of January, 1959 was 22,756 acres

(c) The Government of Bombay have reported that work is progressing according to schedule and the project is expected to be completed during the Third Plan

"Visit India Year"

*283. **Shri D. C Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 51 on the 18th November, 1958 and state·

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the proposal to observe 1961 as 'Visit India Year', and

(b) if so, what are the special arrangements that will be made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet The matter is still under consideration by the Government in consultation with the various Departments of the Government of India and other agencies concerned

(b) Does not arise at present

R. M. S Coaches

*284 **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state·

(a) whether it is a fact that R M S. Coaches on some of the routes are inconvenient to the Postal Staff, and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to improve the coaches?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K Patil): (a) Yes

(b) New designs for Broad-Gauge mail vans have been evolved and all new constructions will be according to these type designs The revision of the designs for Metre-Gauge and Narrow-Gauge vans is under examination

2 A phased programme for construction of mail vans has been drawn up in consultation with the Railway Board and the work is already in progress It is hoped that before the end of the Second Plan period, the existing difficulties regarding shortage of mail van accommodation will be largely met

Automatic Telephone Exchange

*285 **Shri B. C Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 264 on the 27th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the scheme for a 1200 line automatic exchange at Cuttack has been implemented, and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K Patil): (a) and (b) The project estimate for the installation of the automatic equipment has just been sanctioned As it is necessary to acquire a plot of land, construct a suitable building and instal the equipment, the work will take about three years to be completed

Janata Air Services

*286. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken to introduce Janta Air service in the Eastern Zone of India from the 15th of January, 1959 which was abandoned subsequently, and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). An austerity air service on the Calcutta - Agartala - Khowai - Kamalpur-Kailashahar route, which the Indian Airlines Corporation had planned to introduce from the 15th January, 1959, was inaugurated with effect from the 1st February, 1959

अनाज

*२८७. श्री खादीवाला :
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन प्रान्तो मे अधिक अनाज पैदा होता है उनकी निकासी अन्य प्रान्तो में की जाती है, जिससे उन प्रान्तो में अनाज की कमी हो जाती है ,

(ख) क्या इस निकासी से उन्ही प्रान्तो मे अनाज की कमी हो जाने पर वही अनाज उन्ही प्रान्तो में वापस भेजा जाता है, जिससे अनाज की कीमत बढ जाती है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो क्या उस प्रान्त से केवल अधिक अनाज की ही निकासी करने पर शासन विचार कर रहा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ज० प्र० जैन) : (क) और (ख). साधारणत व्यापारिक आयात निर्यात, भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में समय समय पर जो भाव होते हैं उन पर निर्भर रहते हैं और ऐसे आयात निर्यात से प्राय भावों की असमता दूर हो जाती है, परन्तु जब कभी मांग और पूर्ति तथा कमी और अधिकता वाले राज्यों की समीपता के कारण से यह समझा गया कि क्षेत्र बनाने से और अनाज आयात निर्यात पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने से सार्वजनिक लाभ होगा तो इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं।

(ग) जब कभी सरकार खरीद करती है तो साधारणत उसकी नीति सम्बन्धित राज्य तथा क्षेत्र की उचित आवश्यकता से बचे हुये माल का निर्यात करने की होती है।

Integrated Health Scheme.

*288 { **Shri Hem Raj:** **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** **Shri Ram Krishan**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the State Governments have failed to implement the integrated health scheme for the Second Five Year Plan, and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposes to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) Except at the Headquarters of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras and Mysore, there is integration of preventive and curative health services both at the Headquarters level and at Block levels in all the States Steps are being taken by the State Governments concerned to effect such integration at the District level

Purchase of Rice from Orissa

*289. **Shri Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government sent a team of officials recently to Orissa in order to finalise the agreement for purchasing rice from Orissa,

(b) whether the official team had discussions with the Orissa Government to this effect,

(c) if so, the nature of final decisions arrived at between the Union Government and the Orissa Government with regard to purchasing of rice from Orissa, and

(d) whether the Union Government have opened a separate food directorate in Orissa for implementing the schemes of State trading in foodgrains in Orissa?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P Jain): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The decision is that the Government of Orissa will procure rice and paddy on behalf of the Central Government at prices fixed by the Government of India and the Central Government will take delivery of such rice and paddy from the purchasing agents of the State Government after inspection of quality The Central Government will advance funds from time to time to the State Government to enable them to make payments to their purchasing agents and such payments will be made by the State Government on the basis of quality assessment of rice and paddy made by the Central Government Officers in Orissa with reference to the prescribed specifications

(d) Yes, the Central Government have set up an organization in Orissa for quality inspection of rice and paddy and for taking delivery of the foodgrains procured in the State.

Concessional Postal Rates

*290. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the publishers of periodical papers for concessional postal rates, and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K Patil): (a) Yes

(b) Final decision has not yet been taken, but in the meanwhile such publications have been allowed to avail themselves of the existing concession for a period of three months from 1st January, 1959

Import of Rice from China

*291. **Shri Assar:**
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Ram Krishan:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Government have agreed to supply rice to India,

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed in this regard, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) to (c) It is not in the public interest to disclose information regarding offers of foodgrains, prices, etc

Air Freight Rates

*292. **Shri Ram Krishan:**
Shri D C. Sharma.

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 597 on 1st December, 1958 and state the nature of the decision taken regarding the implementation of recommendations made by the Air Transport Council concerning reasonable freight rates?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The Indian Airlines Corporation are still making a critical study of the movement of freight between various points served by them and their proposals regarding revision of freight rates are likely to be finalised in the first quarter of the next financial year

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation

*293. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Shivananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was debarred from voting during the proceedings of the United Nations Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation Assembly held at London recently,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any protest was lodged in this regard,

(d) if so, the result thereof,

(e) whether India has recently become a member of this Organisation, and

(f) if so, what advantages are expected by this Membership?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (f) A statement is given below

Statement

The Government of India have ratified the Convention of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation subject to a reservation

which, according to the established practice of the Organisation, had to be circulated to the Member States on whose acceptance India could become a full member The instrument of acceptance was deposited with the Secretary-General on the 6th January, 1959, while the first meeting of the IMCO Assembly was in session in London Our representative pointed out that since India had ratified the Convention and complied with the formality of depositing the instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General of the U N, India had become a full member However, pending the circulation of the reservation, the Assembly of the Organisation allowed the Indian representative to fully participate in the deliberations and to take a seat on the Council but without the right to vote In this respect the Assembly followed the precedent established in the case of all those States that ratified the Convention with a reservation

IMCO is going to have the status of a specialized agency of the United Nations and is the first international maritime organisation of its kind It is going to deal with problems of maritime safety in which maritime countries of the world including India would be interested

Pension Scheme

*294 **Shri T B Vittal Rao** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of staff on the Rail ways who have opted in favour of the Pension Scheme so far, and

(b) the reasons for such a poor response?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 23,722

(b) The last date for exercising option is current up to 31st March, 1959 but the response is decidedly improving It is expected that with greater interest on the part of Trade Unions, besides Welfare Inspectors, to explain the benefit of the scheme to Railway employees especially of Class IV, larger number will opt in its favour

Pollution of Indian Rivers by Industrial Discharges

*295. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri C. R Narasimhan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the view expressed by one Mr George A Robissow—an American Engineer and businessman—recently in Delhi as reported in newspapers—that the waters of Indian rivers face the imminent risk of contamination by industrial discharges unless timely and planned efforts are made to counter it, and

(b) if so the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes Sir

(b) A statement is given below —

Statement

The Government being seized with the problem of pollution of rivers by industrial waste have under the Indian Council of Medical Research a unit which was established at the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, in September, 1957 Since then the unit has been carrying on studies on this problem in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal It is hoped that as a result of work of the unit it will be possible to establish a proper organisation and laboratory set up for carrying out work in industrial waste and water pollution and to evolve proper administrative procedure for mitigation of insanitary conditions arising out of improper disposal of waste Extensive surveys and research

work are necessary for working out satisfactory treatment methods and standards of effluents for this purpose

During the last three years, some progress has been made in different aspects of the study of this problem. Field Units have been organised in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar to carry out waste survey and water pollution studies as well as to work out remedial measures for mitigation of water pollution A properly equipped laboratory has also been set up in each of these units for carrying out analyses of wastes

The Bihar Unit has completed survey of the Wastes in two of the three zones of the State The stretches of the rivers in this region where significant pollution is taking place have been located The Uttar Pradesh Unit has completed survey of all important industrial wastes in the State The survey data provides information on the sources, nature and quantity of wastes as well as the difficulties in their sanitary disposal and provide precise information on the nature and magnitude of the waste disposal problem in different regions of the State The waste survey is now being extended to West Bengal

Laboratory and Pilot Plant studies on treatment of Sugar and Distillery wastes have been continued in Calcutta as well as at the Patna Unit

A proposal has been worked out for proper treatment and disposal of tannery wastes in Jajmau area (Kanpur) where the problem has been acute for some time A common treatment plant has also been designed for disposal of Lac wastes in Tulin Village (West Bengal) where a population of 4,000 people are engaged in manufacturing of seed lac as a cottage industry

Report of the Officer on Special Duty on Port and Dock Workers Demand

*296. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri D. C Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 398 on the 1st December, 1958 and state

(a) what further recommendations made by the officer on special duty regarding Port and Dock Workers have so far been implemented, and

(b) the recommendations which are yet to be implemented?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Government's decisions on the recommendations have been indicated in the Resolution of the 20th July, 1958 A statement showing the progress made upto the 31st January 1959 in implementing the decisions is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 83]

खाद्यान्नों का समाहार

*२६७. **श्री वाजपेयी :**
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री २१ नवम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३५ पर पूछे गये एक अनुपूरक प्रश्न के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि किन-किन राज्यों ने अत्यावश्यक पण्य (संशोधन) अधिनियम, द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये गेहूं और चावल उपलब्ध किया है और इस प्रकार उपलब्ध हुई स्टाक की अलग-अलग मात्रा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० प्र० जैन) अत्यावश्यक पण्य (संशोधन)

अधिनियम के अधीन जिन राज्यों ने लगभग जितना गेहूं और चावल उपलब्ध किया है, उसका एक विवरण इस प्रकार है :

विवरण

राज्य	लगभग परिमाण (मनों में)	
	गेहूं	चावल
१. मध्य प्रदेश .	७,७००	
२ पंजाब	८,९७,२००	
३. उत्तर प्रदेश	२५,९००	
४. पश्चिमी बंगाल .		२,६३,२००
५. राजस्थान	४०,९००	

उत्तर प्रदेश व बिहार में अन्तर्वेशी जल परिवहन सेवायें

*२९८. श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री श्रीनारायण दास:

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४३४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश व बिहार में अन्तर्देशी जल परिवहन सेवायें फिर से चालू करने के बारे में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन सर्विस को फिर से जारी करने की योजना जो सरकार के विचाराधीन थी, वह आर्थिक कारणों और यातायात की मात्रा अनिश्चित होने के कारण चलने योग्य नहीं समझी गयी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के बीच अन्तर्देशीय जल परिवहन के यातायात की मात्रा का निर्धारण करने के लिये यातायात सर्वेक्षण का इन्तजाम अप्लाइड इकनामिक रिसर्च की नेशनल कौंसिल की मार्फत हाल ही में किया गया है । चार पांच महीनों में इस सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों के मिल जाने की सम्भावना है। किस प्रकार की सर्विस यहां आवश्यक होगी यह उन परिणामों पर ही निर्भर होगा ।

तब तक के लिये गंगा ब्रह्मपुत्र जल परिवहन बोर्ड ने प्रयोगात्मक रूप में दबसर और राजमहल के बीच में माल ढोने के लिये पुश-टग्स द्वारा एक सर्विस चलाने का निश्चय किया है । यह सर्विस सम्भवत अप्रल, १९५९ के शुरू में चलने लगेगी ।

Nagarjunasagar Project

*299. Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri D. V Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Central Water and Power Commission has considered the full project with power scheme of the Nagarjunasagar Project presented by the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so the decisions arrived at, and

(c) what are the salient points of difference between the scheme presented by the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the decision of the Centre?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) The Andhra and Hyderabad Governments submitted in 1954 a joint report on the Nagarjunasagar Project which covered power development also and it was decided at an inter-State conference held in February, 1955 to proceed with the present project only No further proposals have since been received from the Andhra Pradesh Government

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Provident Fund Accounts

*300. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what efforts have been made to ensure that the papers relating to settlement of the provident fund accounts, are prepared six months ahead of the date of retirement of a railway employee with a view to arrange final settlement of his accounts within 10 days of his retirement?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Instructions have been issued to the Railway Administrations for the maintenance of an index register of employees retiring six months hence both in executive and accounts offices and for recording therein the various steps taken in each case for settling the dues so that every case is followed up intensively and systematically

Derailment of Goods Trains

*301 { Shri Tangamani: / Shri Vajpayee: / Shri D C Sharma: / Shri Raghunath Singh: / Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that derailments of goods trains were on the increase during December 1958 and January 1959,

(b) what are the causes for such derailments,

(c) whether it is a fact that 28 wagons of Mogulsarai bound Goods Train from Howrah on Eastern Railway derailed on the 19th January, 1959,

(d) the details and causes of the same, and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to prevent such derailments?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Finalised figures for the month of January, 1959 are not yet available During the months of November and December, 1958, however, for which finalised figures are available, the number of Goods Train Derailments on the Indian Government Railways has recorded a decline as compared to the previous months, viz April, 1958 onwards

(b) Finalised statistics for the period under reference are not yet available

(c) and (d) At about 17 05 hours on 19th January, 1959, while Special Goods Train No 9 was passing between Saidraja and Chandauli-Majhwar stations of the Eastern Railway, one wagon got derailed due to breakage of its right leading Wheel Tyre, resulting in the derailment of succeeding 27 wagons also

(e) Steps taken to reduce the incidence of such accidents are detailed in the pamphlet entitled 'Factual Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways', a copy of which has been supplied to the hon Members of this House

Electric Trains between Asansol and Rourkela

*303. **Shri B. C. Mullick.** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the preliminary work has been started for the running of electric trains between Asansol and Rourkela, and

(b) if so, when the final work will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) It is planned to be completed before the end of 1960

Telephone Directory

*304 { Shri Khadiwala: / Shri K. B Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the various regional languages in which the Telephone Directory is published besides English; and

(b) whether the publication of the Telephone Directory in each of the regional languages is under consideration?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Hindi and Gujerati

(b) Yes

Airstrip at Bhuntar (Kulu)

*305. { Shri Hem Raj. Shri D. C Sharma.

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 587 on the 4th December, 1958 and state

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Director General of Civil Aviation for the construction of an Airstrip at Bhuntar in Kulu Valley, and

(b) if so, whether a copy of it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b) The report has since been received and is under consideration of the Government

Hyderabad and Secunderabad Water Works

*306. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 770 on the 9th December, 1958 and state

(a) the total amount asked for by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the remodelling of the Hyderabad and Secunderabad Water Works and Drainage Scheme, and

(b) the amount paid so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Rs 100 0 lakhs

(b) Out of an allocation of Rs 5 lakhs for 1958-59, a sum of Rs 3 75 lakhs had already been paid to the State Government as ways and means advances upto 31st December, 1958. The final adjustment sanction will be issued before the end of the current financial year on the basis of actual expenditure incurred by the Corporations of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Shifting of Western Railway Technical Training School to Udaipur

*307. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Western Railway Technical Training School is going to be shifted from Ajmer to Udaipur, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Export of Sugar

*308. { Shri Ram Krishan: Shri Naval Prabhakar: Shri Bhakt Darshan: Shri D C. Sharma Shri Jadhav: Shri Supakar: Shri Daljit Singh.

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) the total quantity of sugar allowed for export during 1958-59,

(b) the quantity of sugar which was actually exported country-wise during above period, and

(c) net gain of foreign exchange?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) A quantity of 50,000 tons was released in June, 1958 out of 1957-58 production for export upto 31st January, 1959 A further quantity of one lakh tons has been fixed as the quota for export out of 1958-59 season's production

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 84.]

(c) The foreign exchange so far earned is approximately Rs. 2.3 crores

Air-Conditioned Coaches

*309. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to restrict the number of air-conditioned coaches and dining cars on certain trains;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the sectors in which the restrictions will be enforced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No But the utilisation figures of the air-conditioned accommodation provided on the various trains and the extent to which dining cars are patronised are continuously watched so that suitable action may be taken from time to time.

(b) and (c) Do not arise

Doubling of Rourkela-Bhilai Railway Line

*310. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a new double railway line from Rourkela to Bhilai Steel Plant during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, when the construction of the same line will be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is already in progress

Protection of Wild Life in Punjab

277. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total amount of grant given to Punjab State during 1958-59 for the protection of wild life?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): As the State Government did not require any central assistance for protection of wild life, no grant has been sanctioned during 1958-59.

Waiting Rooms at Stations on Northern Railway

278. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places and the number of new waiting rooms constructed during the year 1958-59 so far on metre gauge section of Northern Railway and cost thereof; and

(b) the number of waiting rooms repaired and the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Two waiting rooms at Ellanabad and Rajaldesar have been constructed at an approximate cost of Rs. 12,000.

(b) No separate records or accounts for waiting rooms are kept as they form a part of station buildings, the repairs and maintenance expenditure of which, is again bulked with service buildings in general.

Ticketless Travelling

279. **Shri Ram Krishan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government employees working in C O D. Factory at Delhi Cantonment travel without ticket in trains running between Delhi and Rewari; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take for ending this ticketless travelling?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

T.B. Patients among Railway Employees

280. { Shri Ram Krishan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV Railway employees suffering from T B as on the 1st February, 1959, and

(b) the steps taken by Government to give them proper medical facilities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) the number of class I, II, III and IV Railway employees suffering from T B on the 1st February, 1959, and

(a) Class I	1
Class II	2
Class III	1,160
Class IV	3,418

(b) the steps taken by Government to give them proper medical facilities?

(1) 748 beds have been secured in well equipped and recognised T B Sanatoria and 90 more are under way for the use of Railway employees and their families In addition 173 beds are maintained exclusively for the treatment of T B cases in hospitals and the 48 chest clinics set up for early diagnosis and domiciliary treatment of T B cases

(2) Facilities for outdoor treatment including the free supply of anti-biotics and chemotherapeutic drugs, X-ray and laboratory diagnostic facilities and surgical measures of the nature of collapse therapy like pneumotherax, pneumoperitoneum, phrenic crushing and thoracoplasty, are also made available to the employees and their families suffering from tuberculosis

(3) In addition, camera units have been provided in some hospitals having X-ray machines of 100 M A and above for mass miniature radiography

(4) Apart from all the above, expenses incurred on treatment of cases in recognised sanatoria in non-reserved beds are also reimburseable

(5) Free diet is provided to employees drawing pay of Rs. 300 and under when suffering from T.B. and undergoing treatment in Railway hospitals or sanatoria.

(6) Financial assistance ranging between Rs 50 to Rs 100 per month is also given from the Staff Benefit Fund to employees suffering from T B, who are admitted to sanatoria or hospitals and are on half pay or on leave without pay

Import of Fertilisers

281. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) the amount of fertilisers imported during the year 1958 from various countries, country-wise and the value of the same,

(b) the amount spent on shipping freight to import them, and

(c) the manner in which the payments are to be made for such fertilisers?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): (a) to (c) A statement showing the required particulars is laid on the Table of the Sabha [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 85]

Construction of Bridges in States

282 { Shri Nagi Reddy
Shri Ram Krishan
Shri D C. Sharma.

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the amount granted by the Central Government to various State Governments (State-wise) for the construction of bridges over rivers during the Second Five Year Plan on National Highways and on other roads, separately,

(b) the amount spent by each State; and

(c) the names of bridges completed and under construction in Andhra Pradesh and Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Vamsadhara Project

282. { **Shri Nagi Reddy:** / **Shri Ramam:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 60 on the 18th November, 1958 and state

(a) whether the investigations for the construction of Vamsadhara Project at Gudari have been completed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the report of the same has been received by the Centre,

(c) the estimated cost of the project, and

(d) whether the work would start on the project in the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) Investigations on the suitability of the Gudari site for construction of a dam for the Vamsadhara Project are being conducted by the Central Water and Power Commission and not by the Government of Andhra Pradesh The work of investigations has not been completed as yet

(b) and (c) The project report will be prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Government of Andhra Pradesh immediately after the completion of investigations

(d) It is too early to say if the work would start in 1959-60 The actual execution of the project can only start after the project report is finalised and the project is finally approved by the Planning Commission

Cooperative Farming Societies

284. Shri N R. Munisamy: Will the **Minister of Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Co-operative Farming Societies that existed at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan and the number of them that are now working;

(b) the number of co-operative farms that have worked so far; and

(c) how does the output per acre in cooperative farms compare with the output in farms owned by the individuals?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K. Dey): (a) 1560* as on 31-12-1956.

2020* as at the end of the year 1957-58.

(b) The information has been called for from the State Governments and will be placed on the table of the House when ready.

(c) No systematic studies have been made to assess the comparative output per acre in cooperative farms and in farms owned by individuals and no information is available other than that contained in the Publication No 18 entitled "STUDIES IN CO-OPERATIVE FARMING" brought out by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission.

*This includes, Joint Farming, Collective Farming, Tenant Farming and Better Farming Societies

सडक निर्माण पर गवेषणा

२८५. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** / **श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :** / **श्री राम कृष्ण :**

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) केन्द्रीय सडक गवेषणा संस्था, नई दिल्ली में अब तक किये गये प्रयोगों के परिणामस्वरूप क्या सडकों को अधिक सस्ता और टिकाऊ बनाने की दिशा में कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस विधि का विवरण क्या है ; और

(ग) उसके परिणामस्वरूप, खर्च में कितनी कमी की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) आवश्यक निश्चित सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

Production of Foodgrains in Bombay

286. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the additional production of foodgrains obtained during 1957-58 in Bombay State through Grow More Food Schemes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): According to information received from the State Government a gross production potential of 1·80 lakhs tons (approximately) was created from Grow More Food Schemes during 1957-58

Soil Erosion

287 **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total area at present covered by schemes to prevent soil erosion, State-wise, and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the schemes in each State during the year 1958-59, so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available

Telephone Connections in Delhi and New Delhi

288 **Shri D C. Sharma.** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state

(a) the number of applications still on the waiting list for installation of telephones at each exchange, separately in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the reasons for not supplying telephones to them so far; and

(c) when the applicants are expected to be provided with telephones?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) Information is given in the following statement —

Waiting list of applications for installation of telephones at each exchange, separately in Delhi and New Delhi as on 31st January, 1959 *vide* part (a) of Unstarred Question No 288 for 16th February, 1959 by Shri D C Sharma

'DELHI AREA'

Name of Exchange	No of applications
Tis Hazari .	8,123
Shahdara . .	350
Karol Bagh .	2,433
'NEW DELHI AREA'	
Secretariat . .	1,500
Connaught Place	7,018
TOTAL	19,424

(b) Funds have been provided in the Second Five Year Plan for telephone development in Delhi but it will not be possible, unless substantial provision is made in the third Five Year Plan, to catch up with the demand

(c) The problem of Delhi cannot be treated in isolation and has to be considered as an important part of the All India requirements We shall try to secure as much improvement as possible during the next plan period but the progress will depend upon availability of financial and other resources.

Flood Control Schemes

289. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the amounts reallocated to each State for Flood Control Schemes in the Second Five Year Plan in view of the fresh appraisal of available resources by the National Development Council?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): The revised allocation of funds to State Governments for flood control schemes is being worked out in consultation with the Planning Commission and a statement containing the requisite information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Forest Plantations in Punjab

290. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the technical and financial assistance given to the Punjab State to increase the forest plantation during 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The financial assistance provided for forestry development schemes in Punjab during 1958-59 is—Loan Rs 2,00,000 and Grants Rs. 14,000.

No technical assistance was asked for by the State Government

Quarters for Posts and Telegraphs Employees in Delhi Circle

291. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed for the Posts and Telegraphs employees in Delhi Circle during 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far; and

(b) the number of quarters to be constructed in this Circle during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil):

(a)	1957-58 . .	40 units.
	1958-59	84 units are under construction.
(b)	Constructed in 1956-57 .	76
	Constructed in 1957-58 .	40
	Under construction 1958-59	84
	Project Estimate for the construction of quarters in 1959-60-61 approved .	994
	TOTAL . . .	1,194

Corruption cases among Health Ministry Staff

292. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases detected by the vigilance staff against the personnel of the Health Ministry and its subordinate offices in New Delhi and Delhi area in 1957-58; and

(b) how they have been dealt with?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) 'Nil'.

(b). Does not arise.

Irrigation Projects in States

293 Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major and medium Projects (State-wise) taken up during the First and Second Five year Plan periods;

(b) how many of the above have been completed;

(c) how many are incomplete;

(d) the amount spent over the same;

(e) the probable time by which the work will be completed; and

(f) what are the benefits that have been achieved by the above projects?

The Minister of Irrigation and power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) to (f). A statement containing

the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No 86].

Out-put of Electricity

294. **Shri E. V. K. Sampath:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the out-put of Electric Power produced in each State during 1951 and 1958; and

(b) the power projects included and undertaken in the Second Plan period in each State?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) Two statements are laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 87].

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No 88].

Prices of Raw Jute

295. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the prices of raw jute prevailing in the month of January 1958 as compared to the prices prevailing in the month of January 1959 in various centres in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): The required information is given in the statement appended [See Appendix I, annexure No. 89].

टेलीफोन रेवेन्यू कार्यालय (उत्तर प्रदेश) में क्लर्कों की भर्ती के लिये परीक्षा

२९६. श्री नारायणदीन :
श्री वाजपेयी :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री १७ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीफोन रेवेन्यू कार्यालय (उत्तर प्रदेश), लखनऊ में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की भर्ती के लिये आयोजित परीक्षा में कथित दुराचार के सम्बन्ध में जो जाच हो रही थी, क्या वह इस बीच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसका विवरण क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री ल० का० पाटिल) : (क) जी हा।

(ख) जाच-पड़ताल के फलस्वरूप यह पता चला है कि (१) इस परीक्षा के संचालन में न तो किसी प्रकार का दुराचरण देखने में आया है और न ही परीक्षा के होने से पूर्व तत्सम्बन्धी प्रश्न-पत्र के पता लग जाने की कोई सूचना मिली है ;

(२) इस आरोप में भी कोई सचाई नही है कि कुछ एक परीक्षार्थियो को इस प्रश्न-पत्र के हल करने में किसी प्रकार की सहायता दी गयी थी ;

(३) वस्तुत बात यह है कि प्रात : १० ५० के लगभग लेखा अफसर टेलीफोन के कार्यालय के मशीन-कक्ष में कुछ-एक व्यक्तियो को अग्रेजी के प्रश्न-पत्र को हल करते पाया गया, जिसे उन्होने उस परीक्षार्थी से ले लिया था, जो प्रात १०.३० के कुछ मिनट बाद परीक्षा-भवन से बाहर आ गया था। परीक्षा भवन में किसी व्यक्ति को इस प्रश्न-पत्र के हल को पहुचाये जाने का कोई प्रयत्न नही किया गया। फिर भी, निरीक्षण के कार्य में और भी अधिक सतर्कता रक्खी गयी थी और साथ ही किसी व्यक्ति को परीक्षा-भवन में इसकी कोई भी सूचना पहुंचने नही पायी थी।

टेलीफोन रेवेन्यू कार्यालयों का हटाया जाना

२९७. **श्री नारायणदीन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि टेलीफोन रेवेन्यू कार्यालयों को दिल्ली से हटाकर नागपुर और लखनऊ ले जाने में सरकार द्वारा कितना धन खर्च किया गया ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : इन कार्यालयों को नागपुर ले जाने में १७,६१४ रुपये और लखनऊ ले जाने में ४६,२२७ रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं।

लखनऊ के डाक तथा तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये निवास स्थान

२९८. **श्री नारायणदीन :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टेलीफोन रेवेन्यू (उत्तर प्रदेश) कार्यालय लखनऊ के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक सरकारी निवास-स्थान न देने के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ मकान खरीदने के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से बात चीत चल रही है ,

(ग) इन कर्मचारियो की आवास सम्बन्धी समस्या कब तक हल हो सकेगी ,

(घ) क्या लखनऊ में डाक तथा तार कालोनी बनाने की कोई योजना विचाराधीन है , और

(ङ) यदि हा, तो वह कब तक कार्यान्वित किये जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) . (क), (ख) और (ग) लखनऊ के टेलीफोन आय ((Telephone Revenue)कार्यालय के कर्मचारियो के लिये वहां की राज्य सरकार से कुछ-एक क्वार्टर खरीद लेने का प्रस्ताव है । इस खरीद की शर्तों तथा उपबन्धो (conditions) के विषय में उक्त सरकार से बातचीत चल रही है ।

(घ) जी हा ।

(ङ) आशा है कि जमीन १९५९-६० के बीच प्राप्त कर ली जायगी ।

Dismissed and Suspended Employees

299 Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees dismissed and suspended during 1958-59 so far and those who are at present under suspension for more than three months (Class-wise);

(b) what are the rules under which suspension of Class III and IV could be made legally; and

(c) whether there is any time limit in regard to the suspension period or not?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) 1711(i) The appointing authority or any higher authority or any other authority empowered in this behalf, may place a railway servant under suspension where—

(a) an inquiry into his conduct is contemplated, or is pending, or

(b) a complaint against him of any criminal offence is under investigation or trial

(ii) A railway servant who is detained in custody, whether on a criminal charge or otherwise, for a period longer than forty-eight hours

shall be deemed to have been suspended by the appointing authority under this rule.

(iii) An order of suspension under sub-rule (i) may be revoked at any time by the authority making the order or by a higher authority.

(c) No, suspension continues until the case is decided, if not revoked under Rule 1711(iii) of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Vol. I.

Social Education Organisers

300 { Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the Social Education Organisers that they are the most misunderstood persons in the Community Development Blocks; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to remove the mis-understanding?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. K Dey): (a) and (b). Though no complaints have been actually received, references had been made in some reports on the working of the Community Development programme that some vagueness prevailed regarding the exact role of the Social Education Organisers. The Sixth Development Commissioners' conference held at Mussoorie in April, 1957, had discussed the matter in detail and had defined the concept and scope of Social Education and the role of the Social Education Organisers. To equip the Social Education Organisers more fully to perfom their duties, the Ministry have also revised the syllabus for their job training.

Losses suffered by Hindustan Shipyard

301. { Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Shipbuilding Yard, Visakhapatnam is still incurring heavy loss in shipbuilding;

(b) if so, the total amount of loss incurred up-to-date;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have been advancing subsidy every year to cover its high cost of production; and

(d) if so, the reasons for incurring heavy loss at present?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, the Yard is incurring some losses.

(b) The total amount of loss incurred by the Yard since it was taken over by Hindustan Shipyard (Private) Ltd. in 1952 is Rs. 12,08,149 excluding subsidies given to it.

(c) Yes

(d) The Shipyard is still in the process of development and has not yet reached its optimum capacity. The high cost of construction of ships also results from the higher expenditure on the import of major items of machinery, equipment, etc.

Malaria Epidemic in West Bengal

302 { Shri S. C. Samanta: Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 417 on the 16th August, 1958 and subsequent statement laid on the Table on the 18th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether any survey has been made as to the percentage of decrease of Malaria Epidemic in West Bengal;

(b) the approximate expenditure incurred in the State to observe the Malaria Eradication Week from 23rd June, 1958;

(c) how many time the insecticides were sprayed upto-date in the Malaria affected areas of the State;

(d) whether it is a fact that in places where insecticides were sprayed more than once, "Culex" mosquitoes have grown in numbers; and

(e) if so, whether spraying of strong solution of insecticides will kill "Culex" and other insects also?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 8,632.

(c) 6 to 12 times; at the rate of 2 applications per year per unit as and when established.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Seed Farms in Mysore State

303. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seed farms set up in Mysore State in the year 1958-59 so far; and

(b) how many are proposed to be set up in the year 1959-60 and where are they proposed to be located?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 26 seed farms upto December, 1958.

(b) 10 farms completing the target of 56 seed farms for the 2nd Five Year Plan. Sites for these farms have not yet been finalised.

Cultivable Waste Lands

304. Shri N. R. Munisamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of cultivable waste lands available in India at the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan. (Statewise);

(b) the extent of such land distributed amongst the landless tillers of the soil during the Second Five Year Plan period so far (State-wise);

(c) the amounts of money spent during the Second Five Year Plan period so far to assist those that received such grants of land for reclamation and cultivation (State-wise); and

(d) the estimated quantity of foodgrains augmented by this distribution of lands?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 90].

(b) and (c). Only some of the State Governments have made necessary provision in the Second Plan for the resettlement of landless agricultural labourers and required information in respect of these States upto the end of 1957-58 is given in Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 91].

(d) Exact information is not available. Additional production is, however, estimated to be roughly about 4,200 tons.

Milk Production

305. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government of India to step up milk production in the country during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) whether as a result of these steps, milk production has increased; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Improvement and development of Animal Husbandry are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments who

have initiated various schemes to suit their areas. To supplement their resources, the Central Government have also sponsored the following schemes and have been giving technical and financial assistance to the States for their implementation by them:

1. All India Key Village Scheme for an all-round improvement of productive efficiency as well as draft capacity of Indian cattle

2 Gaushala Development Scheme for the development of selected Gaushalas as Cattle Breeding-cum-Milk Production Centres.

3. Cross Breeding Scheme in hills and areas of heavy rainfall.

4. Scheme for eradication of rinderpest

5. Scheme for development of animal Husbandry in Community Development and National Extension Service areas.

6 Financial assistance to backward and tribal areas for the improvement of Animal Husbandry

7. Dairy Development and Milk Supply Schemes in udban areas.

8 Establishment of new Veterinary Colleges and expansion of existing institutions for training of technical personnel to man the various schemes

(b) and (c) No targets had been fixed under the Second Five Year Plan for stepping up milk production There has also been no annual survey of milk production during the Plan period A scheme has however, been taken up under the Second Plan for evolving a suitable sampling technique for collection of data for milk yield and also indirectly to find out the total milk production in the typical areas covered by the enquiry.

Income at Gurdaspur and Pathankot Stations

306. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the income from goods and passengers traffic at Gurdaspur and Pathankot Stations, separately, on the Northern Railway during 1958 month-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 92].

T. B. Control in Punjab

307. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to Punjab for the prevention of T.B. during 1956-59 so far; and

(b) whether a request for more aid has been made by that Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Grants amounting to Rs. 3,83,000 (Rupees three lakhs eighty-three thousand) have been sanctioned so far.

(b) Yes Proposals for·

(i) the establishment of 50 T.B Isolation beds at the Gulab Devi T B Hospital, Jullundur; and

(ii) supply of X-Ray and Laboratory equipment for 7 T B. Clinics proposed to be established have been received The former has been approved The request for the supply of X-Ray and Laboratory equipment will be considered when the buildings and staff are ready.

Indebtedness in Himachal Pradesh

308. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the present *per capita* indebtedness of the peasants in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government proposed to scale down the indebtedness, and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

The Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S K Dey). (a) According to the latest available report All-India Rural Credit Report (Vol I) 1951-52, the average debt per indebted family of the cultivators in Himachal Pradesh was Rs 352

(b) and (c) It is not proposed to take any additional steps or measures for scaling down the indebtedness as there is already in the Statute Book "the Himachal Pradesh Debt Reduction Act of 1953" for this purpose

The Act provides that "the total amount due by the debtor as interest and principal shall not in any case exceed—

(i) in respect of a loan advanced before the commencement of this Act, twice the amount of the principal less any amount already received by the creditor in excess of the amount due ,

(ii) in respect of loan advanced after the commencement of this Act, twice the amount of principal less any amount already received by the creditor"

Food Production

309 { Shri Ram Krishan: / Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri / Shri Wodeyar / Shri Jadhav. / Shri Aniruddh Sinha: / Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) what are the prospects of rice and other food crops for the year 1958-59 (State wise),

(b) whether it is a fact that a record rice crop is expected this year; and

(c) if so, to what extent this will affect our import of food-grains?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) In most of the principal rice producing States the rice crop has been better this year Full information regarding State-wise production of the different kharif foodcrops is not yet available

(b) Yes

(c) The good production of rice this year will no doubt help in easing the food supply position in the country, but much depends also on the coming rabi crops If the rabi crops are also good, it may not be necessary to import as large a quantity of foodgrains as may otherwise have to be imported

Public Call Offices in Kerala State

310. Shri M. K. Jinachandran: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number and location of Public Call Offices opened in Kerala State during the Second Plan period so far, and

(b) the number proposed to be opened during the remaining period of the Plan?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K Patil): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 93]

Posts and Telegraphes Offices

311 Shri M K Jinachandran Will the Minister of Transport and Communication, be pleased to state

(a) the number and location or new Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Public Call Offices opened during the Second Plan period so far in Cannanore District;

(b) the proposals for any such new offices to be opened during the remaining period of the Plan; and

(c) the proposed improvements, if any to existing facilities in the District?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 94].

(c) Opening of 30 new Post Offices, installation of 09 letter boxes, upgrading of 8 branch offices, introduction of 2 more Mail Motor Services, expansion of the existing exchange at Cannanore by additional 100 lines and construction of a telecommunication building at Cannanore.

Master Plans for Flood Control for River Basins

312. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1380 on the 12th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether master plans for flood control for individual river basins have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim):

(a) The reply in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Cargoes moved on Government Account

313. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of the total cargoes moved on Government account during 1958 were carried in Indian ships; and

(b) what percentage of the total cargoes imported or exported were carried by Indian ships during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

D.T.U. Buses

314. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of D.T.U. Buses remain on the "sick-list";

(b) whether there is unusual delay in the repairing of these buses specially Albion type of Buses; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same and losses incurred due to non-servicing of the vehicles?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Previously, there were many D.T.U. Buses on the 'sick-list', but the number has since been brought down. There were 75 repairable buses in the Workshop on 1-2-1959. The delay in repairing the buses, particularly the Albion vehicles, was due to non-availability of essential spare parts. Supply position of spare parts has improved now and the number of repairable buses is likely to go down still further. There has been some loss of revenue on this account, but it is difficult to work it out precisely

Ramgundam-Nizamabad Rail Link

315. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1293 on the 14th March, 1958 and state:

(a) at what stage is the proposal to link Ramgundam with Nizamabad by railway;

(b) whether Government have reconsidered their earlier decision of not taking up this link during the plan period as coal mines with annual production of one million tons have

been opened in Ramgundam in January, 1959, and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Examination of the Traffic Survey Report revealed that the construction of this project is not economically viable

(b) As no concrete data has been put forward so far which would suggest that the Rail Traffic prospects will improve substantially, the occasion for reconsideration has not arisen

(c) Does not arise

Cast Iron Sleepers

316. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 1958-59 any tenders had been invited for the supply of cast iron sleepers,

(b) if so, the tender rates accepted, as against the rates of previous supply,

(c) whether it is a fact that M/s Hanuman Foundries Limited, Lillooah, Calcutta which allegedly supplied defective sleepers have also been given orders, and

(d) if so, for how much?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, a tender was issued in October, 1958 for the supply of Cast Iron Sleeper Plates during the year 1959

(b) The tender rates accepted are as follows —

BG Sleepers—Rs 355 per ton FOR despatching station

MG Sleepers—Rs 380 per ton FOR despatching station

The orders placed previously were on different basis and hence their rates are not comparable

(c) No, their case is under consideration

(d) Does not arise

Mileage of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh

317. Shri S. M Banerjee:
Shri Vajpayee

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state·

(a) the mileage of National Highway Roads constructed in Uttar Pradesh during Second Five Year Plan so far,

(b) schemes which are still under consideration, and

(c) how far the plan to connect Nepal with National Highways has progressed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No new National Highways have been constructed in the Second Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh so far

(b) The only scheme for the construction of new National Highways in Uttar Pradesh is the construction of the missing link in National Highway No 28 from Tamkuhi to Salimgarh (Total length 8 miles) This missing link is between Kasia and Bihar border The amount provided in the plan for this work is Rs 3 60 lacs

(c) National Highway No 28A goes upto Nepal Border from Bihar via Sagauli and Raxaul There is no Plan to connect Nepal with National Highways in Uttar Pradesh

उत्तर प्रदेश में बाढ़ें

३१८. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बाढ़ से बचाव के लिये मुरादाबाद जिले की हसनपुर तहसील में गंगा के किनारों पर बांध निर्माण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई अनुदान मांगा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : (क) उत्तर नहीं में है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

ग्वालियर स्टेशन के रेलवे यार्ड का नवनिर्माण

३१९. { श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री पागरकर :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्वालियर स्टेशन के यार्ड के नवनिर्माण की सम्पूर्ण योजना पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब का क्या कारण है ; और

(ग) निर्माण-कार्य पर अब तक कितनी राशि व्यय की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) बड़ी और छोटी लाइनों के यार्डों के रिमाडलिंग के लिए माल गोदाम और उसके प्लेटफार्मों को गिराने और दूसरी जगह बनाने की जरूरत होती है । इसके अलावा रेल-पथ में भी बहुत हेर-फेर करना पड़ता है । अभी तक सिर्फ १० प्रतिशत काम पूरा हुआ है । कुल काम पूरा होने में २ साल का समय लग सकता है क्योंकि इस काम को कई हिस्सों में करने की जरूरत है ताकि यार्ड के संचालन में बाधा न पड़े ।

(ग) २,२१,००० रुपये : पूरे काम पर लगभग २१,१२,१००० रुपये खर्च का अनुमान है ।

All Party Food Committee

320. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any State Government has expressed its inability to set up an all Party Food Committee; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b). The setting up of an All-Party Food Committee was commended to the State Governments but final decision in this regard was left to them. The States of Assam, Bombay, Kerala, U.P. and West Bengal have set up such Committees while the others have *not considered it necessary to do so.*

अमृतकौर पुरी की गन्दी बस्ती के निवासियों को पुनः बसाया जाना

३२१. **श्री वाजपेयी :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ४ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५८५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अमृतकौर पुरी की गन्दी बस्ती के निवासियों को फिर से बसाने की योजना के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : और अधिक मकान बनाना सम्भव नहीं हो सका क्यों कि इस जमीन पर लोग अनधिकृत रूप से बसे हुए हैं और दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के ऐसे व्यक्तियों को हटाने के सारे प्रयास असफल रहे । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण का विचार है कि वह इन लोगों को पहले अस्थायी रूप से किसी दूसरे स्थान पर हटा देगा और तब निर्माण कार्य शुरू करेगा ।

असैनिक प्रतिरक्षा कर्मचारियों के लिये अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

३२२. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री केशव :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १ दिसम्बर, १९५८ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के असैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिये अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना लागू करने की प्रस्थापना के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : दिल्ली छावनी में काम करने वाले प्रतिरक्षा विभाग के सभी श्रेणियों के असैनिक कर्मचारियों के लिये अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना लागू करने की प्रस्तावना प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय के परामर्श में अभी तक विचाराधीन है ।

Agricultural Lands

324 Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of agricultural lands yielding only one crop in a year due to shortage of irrigation facilities,

(b) the total area under such cultivation, and

(c) the step taken by the Central and State Governments to irrigate such areas by constructing wells etc ?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) Specific information asked for is not available However, according to land utilization statistics, 1955-56 (Provisional), the estimated area yielding only one crop is 273 88 million acres

(c) The total area estimated to have been benefited from different Minor Irrigation Schemes during the First Plan was of the order of 9 5 million acres During the Second Plan an area of about 9 million acres is targeted to be covered by various types of Minor Irrigation Schemes including Construction of Tubewells, Surface Wells, etc, at an estimated cost of Rs. 76 crores

Snake-Bite Cases

325. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people who died of snake-bite in India during 1958;

(b) the number of people who were admitted to hospitals and the number of those among them who were cured and of those who died, and

(c) whether any remarkable progress has been made by the Indian Experts or Drug Research Institutes in finding out any unfailing remedy for snake-bite?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The information is not available But it is estimated that the number of persons in India bitten annually by snakes is about 2 0 lakhs and about 8 per cent of the persons so bitten die The annual estimated mortality is about 15,000 to 20,000

(c) Anti-venom serum is being manufactured in India in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements

देवरिया छावनी स्टेशन पर दुर्घटना

३२६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ४ जनवरी, १९५९ को प्रात. ४ बजकर ३२ मिनट पर ६ अप इलाहाबाद-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन देवरिया छावनी स्टेशन पर भट जाने वाली एक मालगाडी से टकरा गई ,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन के इजन ने मालगाडी के इजन को कई मील तक पीछे ढकेल दिया , और

(ग) यदि हा, तो दुर्घटना का ब्योरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) ४-१-५९ को सुबह लगभग ४ बजकर ३२ मिनट पर जब न० ६

अप और इलाहाबाद सिटी-गोरखपुर एक्सप्रेस देवरिया खर स्टेशन में शामिल हो रही थी तो वह ग़लती से लाइन नं० ४ पर चली गयी और एक माल गाड़ी के इंजन से टकरा गयी जो उस लाइन पर पहले से खड़ा था। इसकी वजह से मालगाड़ी के इंजन को कुछ नुक्सान पहुंचा। किसी को चोट नहीं आयी।

एक घंटा और पन्द्रह मिनट रुकी रहने के बाद एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी स्टेशन से रवाना हुई।

(ख) जी नहीं। धक्का लगने से मालगाडी का इंजन सिर्फ ५२ फुट के करीब आगे सरक गया था।

रीडगंज-मुगलसराय मालगाड़ी की दुर्घटना

३२७. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३१ दिसम्बर, १९५८ की रात्रि को उत्तर रेलवे के रीडगंज (फैजाबाद) मुगलसराय मालगाड़ी के तीन डिब्बे उलट गये जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप गाड़ियों का आना-जाना साढ़े पाच घंटे तक रुका रहा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना का क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) ३१-१२-१९५८ को रात में लगभग ९ बजकर १५ मिनट पर मुगलसराय जाने वाली एक मालगाड़ी रीडगंज स्टेशन पर मुख्य लाइन से लूप लाइन पर लायी जा रही थी ताकि ७४ डाउन पंजाब मेल पहले भेजी जा सके। उस समय स्टेशन यार्ड में मालगाडी के दो डिब्बे उलट गये और एक डिब्बा पटरी से उतर गया, जिसकी वजह से ४ घंटे तक गाड़ियों का आना जाना रुका रहा।

(ख) इस बात का अन्तिम रूप से फैसला किया जा रहा है कि दुर्घटना क्यों हुई।

Pay Scales of Professors in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

328. { Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Easwara Iyer:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, Professors have different pay in different Departments for Post-Graduate Research; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). All posts of Professors in the various departments in the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences carry a uniform scale of pay, namely, Rs. 1300-60-1600-100-1800 plus Rs. 400/- p.m. as Compensatory Allowance in lieu of private practice. The grant of compensatory allowance is not admissible to non-medical persons appointed on or after the 1st August, 1957 There are, no separate posts of Professor for Post-Graduate Research in the Institute

Kharif Crop

329. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prospects of kharif crop in most States in India are on the whole good, and

(b) if so, how far this has resulted in the decrease of import of foodgrains from abroad?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The import programme for the year has yet to be decided. The wheat requirements cannot be estimated until the rabi harvest. As regards rice import, there is a long term agreement with Burma.

दिल्ली के गावों में बिजली लगाना

३३०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के गावों में बिजली लगाने की योजना के अन्तर्गत अभी तक कुछ भी व्यय नहीं किया गया है, ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विलम्ब का क्या कारण है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (हाफिज मुहम्मद इब्राहीम) : (क) नहीं। वास्तव में नीचे दिये गये १० गावों में बिजली लगाने की योजना पर काम शुरू कर दिया गया है। इस काम पर चालू वित्त वर्ष में अनुमानित आगत २,५०,००० रुपये हैं और जनवरी, १९५९ तक लगभग २५,००० रुपये खर्च हो चुके थे ।

(१) बादली
(२) समासपुर
(३) अलीपुर
(४) खामपुर
(५) चौखन्डी
(६) चिराग दिल्ली
(७) अधिचीनी
(८) बेगमपुर
(९) कालू सराय
(१०) छत्तरपुर ।

(ख) गावों में बिजली लगाने का काम कुछ देर से शुरू किया गया क्योंकि विस्तृत योजना तैयार करने, जिसके अन्तर्गत गांवों का भार सर्वेक्षण (लोड सर्वे) भी होना था, और खर्चे के एस्टिमेट बनाने में समय लग गया।

Minor Irrigation Schemes

331. Shri Pangarkar. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the financial requirements for increasing food production in the current year for the States of Punjab Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh through Minor Irrigation Schemes and programmes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): Total amount agreed to during the current year to the States of Punjab, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh to their Grow More Food Schemes including minor irrigation schemes is given below:

(Rs. in Lakhs).

1 Punjab	177·70
2 Rajasthan	129 58
3. Madhya Pradesh	268·49

Rest Rooms at Railway Stations

332 Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many rest rooms are there in Howrah, Sealdah, Asansol and Burdwan Stations in Eastern Railway:

(b) how many days in each month in 1958 the rest rooms have been occupied by the Railway officials station-wise; and

(c) whether it is a fact that on account of their occupation by the Railway officials, the public generally do not get these rooms?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to retiring rooms which are provided for public use, if so the number of retiring rooms are as follows:—

Howrah—7 rooms (14 beds)
Sealdah—3 rooms (6 beds)
Asansol—3 rooms (6 beds)
Burdwan—3 rooms (6 beds)

(b) Howrah: Dec. 3 rooms 8 days each
Sealdah: July. 1 room 4 days
Asansole: Jan. 1 room 1 day
May. 1 room 4 days
June. 1 room 2 days
July 1 room 1 day
Sept. 1 room 2 days

Burdwan... nil.....

(c) No, Sir.

Seed Farms in Rajasthan

333. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of seed farms opened by the Government in Rajasthan;

(b) the names of centres where they have been opened, and

(c) the total expenditure incurred so far on these farms?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) 31 seed farms of 100 acres each

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix I, annexure No 95].

(c) Rs. 14,80,090/-.

Tinned Fruits

334. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total quantity of tinned fruits produced in India and the quantity exported in 1958-59 so far?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P Jain): The production figures of fruit products during 1958 59 are not yet available 2523 tons of fruit products including 127 tons of tinned fruits, were exported during 1958.

Agricultural Loan in Tripura

335. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the procedure through which an agricultural loanee of Tripura is to proceed to get the loan is much harassing; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to simplify the process?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Drinking Water Supply in Pathankot and Gurdaspur Towns

336. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government has submitted a scheme for the supply of drinking water in Pathankot and Gurdaspur towns;

(b) if so, the details and nature of the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme has been approved by the Central Government,

(d) if so, the amount sanctioned for each scheme so far; and

(e) the amount to be sanctioned during the remaining period of Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No

(b) to (e) Do not arise

Distribution of Chemical Fertilizers in Punjab

337 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the subsidy given by the Central Government in connection with the distribution of Chemical Fertilizers in Punjab during the year 1958-59?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): A Central subsidy of Rs 25,000 was agreed to for this purpose for 1958-59 According to the existing procedure, the actual sanction will be issued towards the close of the current financial year on the basis of the information received from the State Government in regard to the expenditure incurred upto the end of December, 1958 and that proposed to be incurred from January to March, 1959.

Investigation Units

338. { **Shri Rami Reddy:** / **Shri Kumbhar:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2511 on the 29th September, 1958 and state:

(a) the States in which the study teams have since been appointed for speedy completion of investigations for irrigation and power schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan and for future projects; and

(b) the progress made by these investigating units?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [*See* Appendix I, annexure No 96]

Electrification of Lucknow-Kanpur Section

339 **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether any preliminary survey of the electrification of Lucknow-Kanpur Section of the Northern Railway has been made, and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) No Sir Electrification requires heavy capital expenditure a portion of which is required to be spent abroad for purchase of Rolling Stock and other fixed equipment Electrification is justifiable for the sections where traffic density is high and steam traction is unable to carry the anticipated increase in traffic Such conditions have not yet arisen on Lucknow-Kanpur section

T.B. Survey in U.P.

340. { **Shri Vajpayee:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state·

(a) whether parts of Uttar Pradesh were included in the National Pulmonary Tuberculosis survey; and

(b) whether incidence of T.B in U.P. has been assessed from any other source?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The following villages of Uttar Pradesh were covered by the National Pulmonary Tuberculosis Survey conducted in 1955—58 on a sample basis.

1.	Aring	Mathura District
2.	Gantholi	
3.	Pahaipur	Aligarh District
4.	Baraula Jafrabad	
5.	Ramgarh Panjupur	
6.	Doosoni	
7.	Badruddinnagar Nimu	Meerut District
8.	Wahabpur Thua	
9	Kakra	Muzaffarnagar District
10	Ismailpur Maira	Saharanpur District

So far as the Central Government are aware, no assessment of the incidence of TB in UP was made earlier

T.B. Control Institute at Bangalore

341. { **Shri Vajpayee:** / **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a national training institute for tuberculosis control in Bangalore,

(b) if so, the broad details thereof,

(c) whether any foreign assistance would be availed of, and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, it has been decided to establish a National Tuberculosis Institute in Bangalore with the assistance of WHO AND UNICEF

(b) The National Tuberculosis Institute will be established for a double purpose, namely, research and training,

the research work forming the basis of the training It will have a coordinating unit which will plan and direct the training programme with the assistance of a Statistical and Bacteriological unit. The training will consist of an urban programme and a rural programme The urban programme will be developed round three model T B Centres which will be established by State Governments and the rural programme in 50 to 100 villages selected at random in Community Development Blocks

In the first year, approximately 10 doctors, 10 health visitors, 10 X-ray technicians and 10 laboratory technicians will be taken for training The number of trainees of each category will be increased to 20 in the second year and to 40 in the third year The duration of training will be 9 months for the doctors and health visitors, 6 to 9 months for the laboratory technicians and 6 months for the X-Ray technicians

(c) and (d) The W H O will provide seven experts for a period of two years and the UNICEF will supply equipment estimated to cost $282,000/-

Board of Homoeopathy System of Medicines in Manipur

342 Shri L Achaw Singh Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any Board of the Homoeopathic System of Medicine in Manipur, and

(b) whether those persons practising Homoeopathy are required to register themselves under any law?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No

(b) There is no law at present in force in Manipur regarding registration of Homoeopaths

Irrigated Land in Punjab

343. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Pewer** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 891 on the 4th December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether information regarding total acreage of land to be irrigated during current financial year in Punjab has been collected; and

(b) if so, the nature of the information collected?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) Yes.

(b) About 14,92,212 acres of land are expected to be irrigated in Punjab during 1958-59 from the Bhakra canals

Bhakra Dam

344. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state

(a) whether the Punjab Government have asked for further loan for construction and completion of Bhakra Dam, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this respect?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): (a) A provision of Rs 9 25 crores has been made in the Central Budget for the current financial year for loan assistance to the Punjab Government to meet works expenditure on the Bhakra Nangal Project No request has been received from the Punjab Government for enhancing this amount

(b) Does not arise

Stray Cattle in New Delhi

345. Shri Rajendra Singh. Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that New Delhi Municipal Committee has been worried by the problem of stray cattle,

(b) whether it is also a fact that the steps taken so far have proved inadequate, and

(c) if so, the further steps proposed to be taken to tackle the problem?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that the steps taken by them through its squad of 30 Chowkidars for impounding cattle in the Cattle Pounds have no doubt reduced the nuisance to some extent but the problem still exists

(c) The following suggestions are under consideration of the New Delhi Municipal Committee

(i) Removal of the unauthorised dairy in village Pilanji which is situated in the heart of Vinay Nagar

(ii) Increasing the number of cattle catching staff

(iii) Making the cattle pounds of Vinay Nagar and Robert Road permanent and construction of a new cattle pound at Lodi Colony

(iv) To enact a suitable legislation to punish habitual offenders

Railway Uniform Committee

346 Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 2040 on the 15th September, 1958 and state

(a) whether the consideration of the Report of the Railway Uniform Committee has since been finalised,

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee, and

(c) the decisions, if any, taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (c) The Report of the Railway Uniforms Committee is still under consideration and a decision will be taken as early as possible

City Booking Office at Cuttack

347 Shri Panigrahi. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a city booking office has been opened in Cuttack city in Orissa for convenience of the public,

(b) whether it has started functioning, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c) A City Booking Office is not now working at Cuttack But the question of opening such an office is under examination

Construction of Bridges in Manipur

348. Shri L Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) how many major bridges have been constructed during the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan in Manipur,

(b) the names of the bridges whose construction has started and those whose construction has been completed, and

(c) the number of major bridges scheduled to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c) According to the standard adopted by the Government of India, a major bridge is one whose length is 300 ft. or more or whose cost of construction amounts to Rs 5 lakhs or more No major bridge has yet been taken up in Manipur but four such bridges on the new Cachar Road are scheduled to be constructed during the current Plan The estimates for these bridges are awaited from the Administration

As regards minor bridges, the position is as follows —

(1) Bridges completed

(i) Khongba bridge at mile 5 of Pukhao road,

(ii) Irilbung bridge at mile 5 of Imphal-Yaripok road

(2) Bridges under construction

(i) Keisampat Bridge at Imphal,

(ii) Mayong-Imphal Bridge at Myang-Imphal, and

(iii) Leimakhong Bridge near Hydro Power Station

(3) Investigation and collection of data are in progress in respect of 18 other bridges which are to be taken up in the current Plan

Bi-weekly Janata Express from Madras to West Coast

349. { Shri Vasudevan Nair: / Shri Nagi Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the South Indian Chamber of Commerce and Railway Users Consultative Committee represented to the Railway authorities regarding the necessity of running a daily or bi-weekly Janata Express to the West Coast from Madras, and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, for the introduction of bi-weekly Express trains between Madras and Mangalore and Madras and Cochin Harbour Terminus

(b) It is not feasible to introduce additional trains on the Madras Mangalore or Madras Cochin Harbour Terminus sections due to non-availability of line capacity on the Arkonam Erode section and paucity of coaches and locomotives However, the question of providing a through passenger train between Madras and Calicut or Shoranur by linking up existing trains on the section is under examination and will be implemented, with effect from 1-4-59, if found feasible

Departmental Catering on Railways

350. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the financial result of Departmental Catering on the Railways as at the end of the year 1958?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The accounts of Departmental Catering on Railways are maintained for financial years. Accordingly, the figures as per Revised Estimates for the financial year 1958-59 (1st April, 1958 to 31st March, 1959) are given below:—

	(In thousands of rupees)
Earnings	2,06,04
Expenditure	2,24,20
Net loss	18,16

Rice Procurement by Mysore

351 **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state

(a) whether some instructions have been issued recently to Mysore Government to procure rice, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) and (b) The Government of Mysore are arranging to purchase rice and paddy in the State The undermentioned maximum controlled prices have been fixed for rice and paddy of fair average quality

Variety	(Rate per maund naki Igrain) Rs Paddy	Rs Rice
1 Fine		
Cumbatur Samba	11 11	17 50
Bangalore Samba	12 00	18 84
Nagpur Samba	12 00	18 84
Other fine varieties excepting Ponnachudi	10 77	17 00
2 Coarse		
Malavada Gedda	9 28	15 00
Dabbansala	9 61	15 50
Other coarse white varieties	9 61	15 50

The above mentioned prices are not applicable to the areas within the jurisdictions of the Bangalore City Corporation and the Kolar Gold Fields Sanitary Board.

Paradip Port

852. Shri Mahanty: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state·

(a) whether leader of the World Bank Mission on Ports, who visited India last November, on the Government of India's invitation, visited Orissa to consider the possibilities of developing Paradip as a port on the Eastern Coast,

(b) if so, whether he has submitted any report to the Government in the matter, and

(c) whether Government will lay a copy of his Report on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Mr Posthuma has not yet submitted his report.

(c) Does not arise

पागलों की चिकित्सा

३५३. {श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में प्रति वर्ष पागलो की सख्या मे वृद्धि हो रही है ,

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उनकी देखभाल व चिकित्सा की कोई उचित व्यवस्था नही है, और

(ग) यदि प्रश्न के उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक है, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) अभी तक अखिल भारतीय आधार पर कोई सर्वेक्षण नही किया गया है, अत· यह निश्चय पूर्वक नही कहा जा सकता कि पागलो की सख्या में प्रति वर्ष वृद्धि हो रही है अथवा नही ।

(ख) जी हा । भारत के सभी मानसिक रोगियों की देखभाल व चिकित्सा के लिये इस समय व्यवस्था उपलब्ध नही है ।

(ग) यह विषय मुख्यत राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्ध रखता है । जहा तक भारत सरकार का सम्बन्ध है उसके प्रशासकीय नियन्त्रण में एक ही मानसिक चिकित्सालय है और वह है 'मानसिक रोग चिकित्सालय, राची' । इस अस्पताल की व्यवस्था को, जो पहले एक प्रन्यासी बोर्ड द्वारा की जाती थी, अब १ जून, १९५४ से भारत सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ले लिया है । इस अस्पताल को ठोस आधार पर पुनर्गठित करने तथा मानसिक विकारो की चिकित्सा का एक आदर्श केन्द्र बनाने के अभिप्राय से ही ऐसा किया गया है । इस अस्पताल में बिस्तरो की सख्या ४२० है । ८ २५ लाख रुपये की कीमत पर इस अस्पताल के विकास की एक योजना द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना मे सम्मिलित कर दी गई है ।

२ शाहदरा मे एक मानसिक चिकित्सालय के निर्माण की एक योजना द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना मे सम्मिलित कर दी गई है ।

३ मानसिक स्वास्थ्य मे अधिस्नातक अध्यापन तथा अनुसधान के लिये भी भारत सरकार ने बगलौर मे एक अखिल भारतीय स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान सस्था स्थापित की है । २६ लाख रुपये की कीमत पर इस सस्था के बिस्तार की एक योजना द्वितीय पचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कर दी गई है और वह क्रियान्वित हो रही है ।

४. २० लाख रुपये की कीमत पर शिशु पथ-प्रदर्शन क्लीनिकों तथा मानसिक रोग चिकित्सा विभागों को शैक्षणिक अस्पतालों में स्थापित करने की एक योजना भी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित की गई है। इस योजना के अधीन केन्द्रीय सरकार इन क्लीनिकों की स्थापना के लिये राज्य सरकारों को अनावर्ती खर्च का ७५ प्रतिशत तथा आवर्ती खर्च का ५० प्रतिशत तक आर्थिक सहायता देगी। जिन राज्य सरकारों की सीमा में इन क्लीनिकों को स्थापित किया जाना है, उनके सहयोग तथा सहायता से सामूहिक चिकित्सा के तरीके द्वारा आचरण-व्यक्तित्व, बच्चों की बुरी आदतों तथा मनोदैहिक उत्पातों, बाल-मनस्ताप और मनोविक्षिप्ति का इलाज करना ही इन क्लीनिकों का उद्देश्य है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक सात एककों की स्थापना की स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है। विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों को अब तक १·७४ लाख रुपये तक की आर्थिक सहायता दी जा चुकी है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भावर घास

३५४. श्री पद्म देव :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में भावन घास की खेती के प्रसार में क्या प्रगति हुई है ,

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि यह घास पोण्टा (जिला सरमोर) के अतिरिक्त महासू और मण्डी में भी बहुतायत से पाई जाती है , और

(ग) १९५८-५९ में अब तक भावन घास से कितनी आय हुई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री अ० म० जैन) . (क). से (ग). आवश्यक जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और और मिलते ही सभा की टेबिल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Bridge of National Highway No

355. **Shri Sonavane:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No 3007 on the 27th September, 1958 and state·

(a) whether the modified plans and estimates have been received from the State Government regarding the construction of a bridge across the *nalla* near Balla Village on the Poona-Sholapur Section of National Highway No 9, and

(b) if so, when the construction work would be taken up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Modified plans and estimate for the project were received from the Bombay Public Works Department in October, 1958, but on scrutiny they were again found to need some more modifications. Accordingly they were returned to the State Public Works Department with some suggestions on 11th December, 1958 Fresh plans and estimate are at present awaited

(b) It is expected that the work will be started during the year 1959-60

Bhadravathy Railway Station

356. **Shri Mohammed Imam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 476 on the 27th November, 1958 and state whether the work of remodelling the Railway Station at Bhadravathy on Southern Railway has since been completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Owing to

delay in supply of stores, the remodelling is now likely to be completed by about May, 1959 instead of February, 1959 as previously expected

Kangra Valley Railway

357 **Shri Hem Raj**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of passenger coaches that are sanctioned to complete the rake of the up and down trains on the Kangra Valley Railway,

(b) whether it is a fact that goods wagons are attached to these passenger trains,

(c) whether it is a fact that this causes overcrowding on the Kangra Valley Passenger trains, and

(d) what are the reasons for not attaching full load of passenger coaches to the Passenger trains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan). (a) The normal composition of passenger carrying trains on the Pathankot-Baijnath-Paprola section is 8 bogies and that on the Baijnath-Paprola-Joginder Nagar section 5 bogies

(b) The passenger carrying trains on the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar section are designated as mixed trains and goods wagons are cleared by these trains when goods stock becomes accumulated and cannot be cleared by the regular goods trains

(c) No goods stock is not attached at the cost of passenger traffic

(d) The trains on the section are running with normal composition

Quarters for Railway Staff

358. **Shri Kalika Singh**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state·

(a) the expenditure incurred up-to-date on providing additional staff quarters during the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the number of quarters, with locations and separate expenditure, constructed so far or still under construction.

(c) the total cost of land acquired for this purpose during the same period,

(d) whether any foreign exchange was required in the construction of staff quarters, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy): (a) An expenditure of Rs 21 32 crores approximately has been incurred

(b) In the first two years of the Plan about 25,000 quarters were constructed and another 11,000 quarters are expected to be completed by the end of 1958-59 The information regarding the number of quarters constructed or still in progress with their location and separate expenditure is not readily available in such detail and will have to be compiled This will involve time and labour The location is being compiled railway-wise

(c) It is difficult to separate the cost of land specifically acquired for construction of quarters, as in most cases the railways acquire such land for a scheme as a whole, such as a workshop or yard remodelling, doublings, construction of new lines, etc Considerable time and labour will be involved in working out the actual cost of land utilised for building quarters

(d) and (e) Practically no foreign exchange was involved excepting in one case wherein a sum of Rs 20,000 was spent for electric cables which were required to be provided a mains connection for a general lighting scheme

Derailment of wagons at Chandausi Station

359. Shri Bose: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of wagons were derailed near Chandausi Station on the Eastern Railway on the 19th January, 1959 causing the stoppage of through trains for 24 hours and damage to Railway properties; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) There is no station named Chandausi on the Eastern Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

Paddy Production

361. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total stock of rice as on the 31st January, 1959 with the Central and different State Governments?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): It is considered that it will not be in the public interest to disclose information regarding stocks.

Posts and Telegraphs Buildings

362. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 693 on the 1st December, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the land for the construction of buildings for the office of the Director, Posts and Telegraphs, Orissa and staff quarters at Bhubaneswar has since been acquired; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): (a) No.

(b) The acquisition of land is provided in the Budget for 1959-60 and sanction is under issue.

Supply of Paddy Seeds

363. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of paddy seeds supplied in Himachal Pradesh during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 so far district-wise;

(b) the price realised therefrom; and

(c) whether any quantity of seeds were advanced as loan?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a)

District	(Quantity in maunds) 1957-58	1958-59
1. Bilaspur	64	19
2. Chamba	287	33
3. Mandi	182	396
4. Mahasu	Nil	38
TOTAL	533	486

(b) The price is realised at the prevailing market sale rates in each tehsil plus premium of Re. 1 per maund.

(c) No.

National Highway

364. Shri Oza: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) by what time the work of constructing the National Highway between Ahmedabad and Kandla and Ahmedabad and Porbandar is proposed to be finished; and

(b) what is the present progress?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) By the end of 3rd Five Year Plan.

(b) The progress is as under:

(i) Ahmedabad--Bamanbore-Kandla Road (National Highway No. 8A)

	Work to be done	Work done so far	Work in Progress
New Construction	137 miles	66 miles	16 miles
Improvements	99 miles	49 miles	21 miles
Bridges	8		

(ii) Bamanbore-Porbandar Road (National Highway No 8 B)

New Construction			
Improvements	129 miles	25 miles	69 miles
Bridges	3	..	1*

*The work on Minsar bridge is in progress

Aerodrome at Kozhikode

385. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the occupants of a fishermen's colony situated at the site selected for the proposed aerodrome at Kozhikode, and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the representation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin). (a) and (b) The Pudiyangadi Fishermen's Union, Kozhikode have represented that they should not be uprooted from their lands and that Government should drop the proposal to acquire the sites in the fishermen's colony and select some other site for the proposed aerodrome The apprehensions of the Fishermen's Union seem to be unfounded as the site tentatively selected for the proposed aerodrome is not located near the fishermen's colony

Bandakpur Station

386. **Pandit J P Jyotishi:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Bandakpur on the Katni Bina Section is a famous religious place where lakhs of people come on a pilgrimage;

(b) whether due to the low platform and the small-sized waiting room the pilgrims are put to great hardships, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to get the platform raised and a spacious waiting room constructed?

The Deputy Ministery of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No hardship is caused to pilgrims as adequate lighting and sanitary arrangements are made along with the two temporary waiting halls that are installed during fairs

(c) As approved by the Users' Amenities Committee it is proposed to extend the existing waiting hall during 1959-60

Kurnool-Hubli Rail Link

387. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Siddananjappa:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay a railway line from Kurnool, Raichur, Gadag or Hubli through the Thungabhadra Canal ayacut area; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Strike in Ghaziabad

368. **Shri Vajpayee;**
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Assar:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri D C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hundred members of the Northern Railway traffic staff at Ghaziabad struck work on 31st January, 1959;

(b) if so, the circumstances leading to this strike;

(c) the loss incurred on this account; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a), (b) and (d). One Shunting Jamadar on duty was assaulted at Ghaziabad at about midnight on 29/30th January 1959. On 30th January, 1959, the staff represented that proper arrangements should be made for their protection during the night hours failing which they would not perform night duty. They also demanded that one Sub-Inspector of the Railway Protection Force who was alleged to have some complicity in the assault, should be transferred elsewhere and that an enquiry should be held into the assault

It was decided that an enquiry into the assault should be held immediately by three officers of the Railway and the decision was made known to all. However, 44 employees went on strike at 6 P.M. on 31st January and resumed duty at 6 A.M. on the next day. The enquiry commenced on the 1st February.

It was explained to the staff that action could be taken against the Sub-Inspector only after the conclusion of the enquiry. Not satisfied at this, the staff again went on strike at 6 P.M. on the 1st February. The strike was however, called off at 11-30 P.M. on the same date unconditionally.

The Report of the Enquiry Committee will be given due consideration and necessary action taken.

(c) Approximately Rs. 49,000.

This represents the direct loss accrued as a result of loss in passenger earnings due to cancellation of trains, additional expenditure due to diversion of passenger trains by longer routes, and hold-up of passenger trains as well as detention to goods trains, shunting engines and wagons in Delhi area and neighbouring stations on Northern Railway. This does not include the indirect loss suffered as a result of the repercussion on goods and passenger train operation at other stations and big yards of Northern Railway and on contiguous Zonal Railways, as this figure is not readily available

All-party Food Committee for Delhi

369 **Shri Vajpayee:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken towards the formation of an All-party Food Committee in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A P. Jain): (a) and (b). A Public Relations Committee which includes M.Ps. and other public men is functioning in the Union territory of Delhi, and the Delhi Administration do not consider it necessary to set up a separate All-party Food Committee in Delhi.

12 hrs.

RE STRIKE IN RAMPUR SUGAR MILLS

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, you remember that on the 12th also you asked the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to ask the hon. Labour Minister to make a statement after looking into the matter of the strike in Rampur Sugar Mills. Today is the 16th day.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): He is making a statement.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Members must wait and see The day is not yet over

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12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ORISSA MINING CORPORATION (PRIVATE) LIMITED

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Sir, on behalf of Shri K D Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table under Sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited for the year 1956-57 along with the Audited Accounts

(ii) Letter No. 2138-Rep/330-57 dated the 17th December, 1957 containing the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the Report [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1203/59]

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I know why there is such inordinate delay of well over a year in placing this report on the Table of the House?

Mr. Speaker: Does the hon. Member feel that there is a time-lag between its receipt and its placing on the Table?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I do not know what exactly the report contains. It is for 1956-57 but we are now in 1959. It should have been placed here at least six months before. We do not know why there is this inordinate delay.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon Minister here?

An Hon. Member: He is missing.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha (Palamau): There is no delay.

Mr. Speaker: The year 1956-57 is over by the end of March 1957. If it is audited the next year, it must be ready in 1957-58 Now the whole of 1957-58 is gone and some more months of 1959 have also gone. The hon Minister is not here. The hon. Members who appear on behalf of any other Minister must be posted with all the facts in order that it may not be said that the Minister is not here.

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The moment it was ready, it was placed.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): The hon. Minister is here and he can reply.

Mr. Speaker: Now, the papers have been laid on the Table Some hon. Members want to know why there has been so much delay for presentation of the report of 1956-57.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K D. Malaviya): The presumption is that there was some time taken in the auditing of the report but if some more information is needed by the hon Members I will surely find out and make a statement

Mr. Speaker: The report is dated 8th November, 1957.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The auditor's letter is dated the 17th December, 1957.

Mr. Speaker: Very well The hon. Minister will kindly look into this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: .and may make a statement

Mr. Speaker: Hon Members are satisfied with statements I want him to take action in future

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATION ACT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S Murthy): On behalf of Shri S K Dey I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956, a copy of each of the following Notifications

(i) G.S.R No 15 dated the 3rd January, 1959, and No 64 dated the 17th January, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Rules, 1957

(ii) G S R Nos 64 to 66 dated the 17th January 1959 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-1204/59]

CHINAKURI COLLIERY DISASTER

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of Inquiry into the Chmakuri Colliery Disaster published in Notification No SO-2531 dated the 6th December, 1958 [*Placed in Library See* No LT-1205/59]

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications

(i) G S R No 1183, dated the 13th December 1958, making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrams (Export Control) Order, 1958

(ii) G S.R. No. 1216, dated the 17th December, 1958

(iii) G S R No. 1217, dated the 20th December, 1958, containing the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(iv) G S R No 1227, dated the 22nd December, 1958, containing the Milled Rice (Bihar) Price Control Order, 1958

(v) G S R No 1229, dated the 23rd December, 1958, containing the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(vi) G S R No 1233, dated the 24th December, 1958, containing the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction of Movement) Order, 1958

(vii) G S R No 1237, dated the 31st December, 1958

(viii) G S R No 23, dated the 3rd January, 1959, containing the Punjab Paddy (Export Control) Order, 1959

(ix) G S R No 44, dated the 7th January, 1959, making certain amendments to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(x) G S R No 45, dated the 8th January, 1959, containing the Delhi Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1959

(xi) G S R No 46 dated the 10th January, 1959, making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958

(xii) G S R No 71, dated the 15th January, 1959, making certain amendments to the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958

(xiii) G S R No 110, dated the 22nd January, 1959, making certain further amendments to the

Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(xiv) G S R No 113, dated the 24th January, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(xv) G S R No 114, dated the 24th January, 1959, containing the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order 1959

(xvi) G S R No 134, dated the 28th January, 1959, containing the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959

(xvii) G S R No 135, dated the 2nd February, 1959, containing the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959

(xviii) G S R No 167, dated the 4th February, 1959, containing the Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1959

(xix) G S R No 168, dated the 4th February, 1959, making certain amendment to the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959

(xx) G S R No 171, dated the 7th February, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Interzonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957 [Placed in Library See No LT-1206/59]

ORDERS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri A. M Thomas: I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following papers

(i) Three statements showing 428 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh)

(ii) Three statements showing 379 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(iii) Three statements showing 536 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(iv) One statement showing 30 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh)

(v) Four statements showing 258 Requisition orders for Rice served on certain traders in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh)

(vi) Ten statements showing 394 Requisition orders for Rice served on certain traders in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh) [Placed in Library See No LT-1286/59]

12-04 hrs.

PETITION *RE* INDIAN ELECTRICITY (AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary: Sir, under Rule 167 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I have to report that a petition as per statement laid on the Table has been received relating to the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee

STATEMENT

Petition relating to the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee

Petition No	No of signatories	District or town	State
22	1	Chittoor District	Andhra Pradesh

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO SUPPLEMENTARIES TO STARRED QUESTION No. 644

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil): With your permission, Sir, I propose to clarify the position in regard to the answer given by me to the supplementary questions by Sarvashri Tangamani and Sanganna that scooter services were being made use of, wherever possible, for conveying mails to villages which were not accessible by motor buses.

What I had intended to say was wherever it was possible to operate scooters for the conveyance of mails to rural areas, we should make use of them. The scooters are not, at present, being made use of. I shall examine the possibility of doing so. The subsequent answer about the scheme being included in the Second Five Year Plan referred not to the scooter services but to the introduction of motor services in general.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE*: RIVER BOARDS RULES

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the River Boards Act, 1956, the rules to be framed under the Act are required to be laid on the Table of the House. The River Boards Rules, 1958, framed under the said Act were laid on the Table of this House on the 2nd December, 1958 (*vide* Supplementary Statement No. II showing the action taken by the Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Fifth Session, 1958, of Second Lok Sabha).

STATEMENT *RE*: LABOUR TROUBLE IN RAZA AND BUBLAND SUGAR MILLS, RAMPUR

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Sir, this is regarding the two sugar mills about which the hon. Member wanted some information.

Industrial disputes in the sugar industry fall within the jurisdiction of the State Government. The required information with regard to the dispute in the Raza and Buland Sugar Mills, Rampur, has accordingly been obtained from them. The position is as follows:

The Buland Sugar Mill Mazdoor Union gave notice on the 20th January, 1959 to the management mentioning 36 demands and it was stated that the strike would start from the 15th February, 1959. But the workers of both the mills actually commenced strike on the 2nd February, 1959. Consequently the strike was illegal under the provisions of Section 6-S of the U P Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. With a view to avoid trouble and damage to property, the employers declared a lock-out with effect from the 4th February, 1959. The lock-out in consequence of an illegal strike is a legal one. However, the Union appears to be prepared to withdraw all demands if the following two demands are conceded:

(i) Revival of two days closure holidays which was withdrawn in consequence of an earlier settlement which was followed by an increase of Rs. 1 50 nP per month.

(ii) *An ad hoc* increment of 10 per cent. in wages to all the workmen.

Wages for the month of January, 1959 could not be paid because of the situation created by the strike.

The General Secretary of the striking union was advised by the Regional

Conciliation Officer to get his grievances redressed through the conciliation machinery, but he has shown an adamant attitude in the matter

71 persons were arrested up to 11th February, 1959 for picketing the residence of the District Magistrate and for wrongful obstruction at the mill gate

A Wage Board has already been appointed by the Central Government for sugar industry in which representatives of workers have also been included This Board has unanimously recommended on the 9th December, 1958 to grant an interim relief at the rate of 5 per cent subject to a minimum of Rs 3 to all workmen whose emolument is up to Rs 100 per month

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur Sir,

Mr Speaker. I do not allow questions normally on such occasions We have much more work If the hon Members, after hearing the statement feel that still there is some doubt, let them table a question

Shri S. M Banerjee. The object of my adjournment motion was to see that there is an enquiry from the Centre That was my object and my demand Now, the Minister says that the lock-out is legal and the strike is illegal Who is he to decide it? Let there be an enquiry I want to know from the hon Minister whether any officer has been deputed or is being deputed by the Centre to see to it, because

Mr. Speaker: No 'because' He has only put a question Has any enquiry been ordered by the Centre?

Shri Abid Ali: How can it be possible, Sir? That is within the State sphere The hon Member should know the seriousness of the suggestion he is making

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The point is

Mr. Speaker: Well, I am not going to allow an argument on that score. I am proceeding to the next item of business

12.12 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT—*contd*

Mr Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal and seconded by Shri Joachim Alva on the 13th February, 1959, namely

> "That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both the Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 9th February, 1959"

I believe that Swami Ramananda Tirtha was in possession of the House. He might continue

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad) The other day, I stated that a sense of urgency had to be imported at all levels in making the second Five Year Plan a success and also to get through the successful implementation of the third Five Year Plan, we are building up a self-reliant and self-generating economic development and that also through democratic methods I said that this was to be done by the consent of the people, so we have to see that no loophole is left in the framework of the Plan and also the manner in which it is implemented

While the sense of urgency has to be developed at all levels, the people are in a hurry As the Congress President has stated, the people in the villages are no longer in a mood to wait So, the urgency is there and the paramount question, therefore, is, how to meet the urgency That is the paramount question before us

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

Sir, the experience that we have gained during the last few years tells us that we have to improve many of our methods In this connection, I would like to refer to the manner in which the administrative machinery has moved in the manner of implementing the five year plans It is a very sad experience The people come forward with their contributions, with their own manual labour—*Shramdan*—and with their own co-operative associations, and they want them to be registered. The experience is that somehow certain difficulties of procedure are put forth and instead of helping the formation of the co-operatives and such other associations, there is a tendency to impede the process It very much depends upon the administrative machinery and the efforts made by it in order to make the five year plans a success

In this connection, I would like to point out the reference made in the Nalagarh Committee Report wherein the Committee has emphasized the need for imparting this sense of urgency in the minds of the administrative personnel The success or the failure of the third Five Year Plan is going to depend upon the sense of urgency of this administrative machinery The Ministry may have that urgency, the other sections also may have that urgency, but the actual administrative machinery, if it lacks in that sense of urgency, will not be good and the whole third Five Year Plan will collapse, and with the collapse of the third Five Year Plan the entire democratic functioning is going to collapse Therefore, the urgency which the administrative machinery should feel about its own responsibilities and its own duties is very great The administration should leave the white-collar attitude and see that this third Five Year Plan is implemented in order to save democracy and all that is meant by democracy.

There is another lacuna in the method of implementation of the five year plans We want people's co-operation Surely, it will come but it can come only when the people feel that something is being done immediately for their betterment We have got the big projects and they have their own value and they will surely effect betterment of the nation in various aspects But the villager is far away from those big projects Just today, a member of the Planning Commission, Shri Shriman Narayan Aggarwal, has said something He has also put forth this view that if, after the completion of the first Five Year Plan and when we are at the end of the second Five Year Plan and are visualising the third Five Year Plan, we have not been able to meet the barest requirements of the village people, if we are not able to give a good well for drinking water for the villager, the villager naturally feels that all that is going to come in the future is a far-off thing and he remains where he is I want to put this point of view very sincerely can we not so frame our third Five Year Plan or even plan the remaining two years of the second Five Year Plan in such a way as to divert a few crores of rupees from this huge amount and see that every villager in the country has got a good well for drinking water If that is given, he will be satisfied and he will see that something is being done So I suggest that when we formulate the third Five Year Plan, let us take into confidence the village panchayat—not every single villager, so to say, but the village panchayat, for there is some organization in each village—and if we ask that village organization to state what their first priorities are, what are their rudimentary requirements, then, the villager will come forward with his co-operation and he will also feel that something is being done for him Let him not be so cynical about his future He is growing cynical at present. With all the knowledge of the rural areas, I can say that he feels that there is a huge Plan, etc., but immediately very little is being done for him There may be a national development, but so far as

the villager is concerned, very little is being done. We may tell him that it is a democratic method; it is going to be slow and it will have its own gradual growth, but if at least something is not done immediately, the villager will lose faith in democratic functioning. That is why I say that urgency has to dawn upon the administrative machinery and the villager has to come forward with his full measure of co-operation. If that is to be so, he has to be taken into confidence and that third Five Year Plan should be so framed that this first requirements will be met here and now.

In this connection, I was rather surprised to go through the speech of my esteemed friend, Acharya Ranga, which he delivered as the President of the Punjab Agriculturists Convention held sometime back in the Punjab He is enraged at the Nagpur Resolutions of the Indian National Congress regarding agricultural reforms, ceiling, co-operatives and so on He is a very senior colleague and he is very mature in his experience about the conditions of the *kisans*.

Mr. Speaker: He is not lending an ear, he is engaged, not enraged. Hon. Members must follow at least when remarks are made against them

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I have gone through his speech with all the carefulness that it deserves, but I have failed to catch up what his suggestion is He does not want a ceiling on land If at all, let it come along with other sectors in the society

Shri Ranga (Tenali): I want ceilings, but let it come upon everybody Do not say that I do not want ceilings

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I am only giving my reactions to his speech. If at all a ceiling is to come, he wants it along with the rest.

Shri Ranga: At least let them make firm promise that they would do it

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: He does not want co-operative farming. I put a very straight proposition before him. The population of India is growing at the rate of 5 to 6 millions every year and the land is to remain the same. What is the better pattern of agricultural cultivation that he suggests, not for this year or for the next five years, but for the next 25 to 40 years to come? Does he want this present pattern to continue? If not, what is his suggestion? If he is going to make a speech here, let him satisfy me as to what is the alternative he suggests I am enquiring this out of curiosity

Shri Ranga: I will do that

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: Remember we have to remove the disparity and the Prime Minister has made it clear that the ceiling is on the present land holdings, but once that ceiling is fixed, there is no bar to making efforts to raise the productivity of that particular holding It is not a ceiling on agricultural income, but is a ceiling on the agricultural possession of the land. That has to be clearly understood. India is an agricultural country with an agricultural economy and if a step forward to social justice is to be taken, I do not see any reason why anybody should be against it Co-operative method is the only way; if there is any other method, let him suggest it to the country. The country is not deaf to practical suggestions We are not wedded to any particular pattern, but we only want to see that democratic methods are adopted

Then, I am rather worried about this rise in food prices We have been given to understand that after two months, the food crisis will be over. I do not know The *rabi* crop is coming up; it has come up in certain parts and it is already in the market. But it is very surprising to know that where there is a bumper crop and the markets are flooded, the prices are shooting abnormally. What is this

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

phenomenon? I am speaking from personal knowledge Only two weeks back, I had the chance to travel to the interior parts over three hundred miles and I passed through fields with a bumper crop But the villagers and the townsmen were telling me that the prices were shooting up I have no answer to give to the villagers and I find that I am not a solitary person in this respect An eminent person a former Finance Minister, Shri C D Deshmukh, in one of his interviews at Madurai on the 15th February, has said

> "My perplexity about the present economic situation is how with an estimated crop of about 70 million tons, we still have food scarcity in the country Last year, we produced 62 million tons In the two previous years the production was 65 million tons which was enough along with the imports for feeding the country If in the present year we have 70 million tons why should price rise at all?"

That is the question which comes from an eminent economist and a former Finance Minister

Mr. Speaker Has he given the answer or has he only posed the problem?

Swami Ramananda Tirtha He has only posed the question so far as the newspaper report goes I just want to know how these prices are going to be controlled or at least stabilised Life becomes very miserable when every day the price is shooting up Either we have to minimise what we actually eat or we have to go in for some other methods This question is a serious one and so I would request the House and those who are in authority to face the situation squarely and properly

I will refer to one more small matter before I conclude Because of the re-organisation of States there is some grievance among the service personnel who have been allotted to the new States I do not know how deep that feeling is, but there seems to be some substantial cause for their complaint in regard to seniority, in regard to re-allotment and various other matters affecting their service conditions Though this is a question primarily for the States to consider, since this happens to be an all-India feature, can the Home Ministry here not do something in order to see that the legitimate grievances of those service personnel are removed?

Then, of late there has been a tendency to issue Ordinances and then come forward before this House to *legalise them in the normal way* Nobody would be opposed to the issue of Ordinances as such because in emergencies that is a power which every democratic country must have in its armoury But if these powers are exercised too often it leaves a very bitter taste in its trial and a feeling is likely to be created that when the Government finds itself in an uncomfortable situation it resorts to Ordinance making Well that feeling ought not to be there in the minds of the people

I have nothing more to say Of course in regard to bi-lingual Bombay State I have always stated my view that this House will be well advised in revising the previous decision It is for this House to consider I do not want to say anything more because there will be other occasions in this House for us to consider that

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi) Mr Speaker, the President has made only a passing reference to the rise in prices of the primary necessities of the masses He has said merely that food prices in wheat and gram have increased and added "but the rabi crop is going to be good" Evidently, his advisers think that the people should not purchase wheat at this time but

wait to get their food when the new crop comes? The prices are rising so rapidly that I am afraid that one of these days our Ministers will come to Parliament to ask for dearness allowance The Members of Parliament are waiting to see when they make this demand, so that the members might make their own demands

Shri Tyagi: No, no

Acharya Kripalani: For the rest, the President's Address gives a rosy picture of the accomplishments of the Government But, I am afraid, that the achievements do not appear to have made any difference in the life of the mass of our people living in the villages There has been no diminution in their poverty or unemployment Rather, the hopes that had been formed of the Second Five Year Plan have been falsified At the end of this Plan there will be more unemployment than before The outgoing President of the Congress at Nagpur was constrained to say that in India the rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer This is natural for there is an all round increase in the prices and the real wages of the people have not increased

The previous speaker, Swamiji, quoted something from the ex-Finance Minister's interview He (the ex-Finance Minister) was surprised, he could not understand that in spite of a bumper crop prices were rising I think it is a question which is not difficult to answer It is because there is inflation in the country Whatever the official economists may say, whenever there is rise in prices and there are no reserves with the Government, it is a clear case of inflation The result is that the people have to spend more for their primary needs of food, clothing, housing, education of their children, medical aids and so on There is no proportionate increase in their incomes or in the social amenities provided for them Rather, taxes are ever increasing And without completing the tasks that the Government have already undertaken, they are thinking of a Third Five Year Plan, a more ambitious one than the others

Somebody connected with the Planning Commission recently gave to the press figures—Rs 10,000 crores will be spent on the Third Five Year Plan He has also said wherefrom that money is to come He said that about Rs 100 crores would come from the Government's policy to take up State trading in foodgrains We had thought that the Government itself needed cheaper food for their Plans, we had thought that the people needed relief in this direction, we had thought that this item was being taken up by the Government in pursuance of their policy of socialism But we did not know, and it is very strange to read, that the motive behind taking up trade in foodgrains is the profit motive

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) What else do you expect?

Acharya Kripalani: Of course, I expected nothing else, otherwise I would have been on the Treasury Benches

Shri Tyagi. I am afraid there is no official announcement to that effect

Acharya Kripalani. Somebody has made the announcement There is no official announcement That makes it worse Any Tom, Dick or Harry might make an announcement and frighten the people As if the people were not already frightened about the State taking up the trade [illegible] here is some [illegible] further

Shri Tyagi: That is an irresponsible announcement

Acharya Kripalani: It is strange that the first glimpse we have of the new Plan is in terms of money and not in terms of actual projects and the targets we contemplate This, I submit, is a wrong aproach to planning

[Acharya Kripalani]

Another thing is that the figures have been given to the public even before the All-Party Advisory Committee, to which we were invited, had an occasion to meet This is how the advisory committees are treated!

As for our capital resources, we are always reminded that however welcome foreign loans might be we must rely upon our resources and for that we are told that not only we must increase our resources, but we should also conserve what we have and economise in our expenditure The people are told to practise austerity—people, who are not getting two square meals a day are asked to practice austerity! But we see no signs of austerity in high places, whether in administration or in any other field of life

To give only an example, our Rashtrapati Bhavan and the Governors' palaces maintain the same costly paraphernalia that they did in the old Imperial days We have done nothing to change the pattern and make it more Indian and less costly Important visitors from England express their happiness that we are maintaining in these houses the same pomp and the same pageantry that was invented by them to keep up their prestige in a foreign country Our highest dignitaries, who lived among the people in modest style, are lodged in imperial palaces and are segregated from the people as if they suffered from some contagious disease The style they live in is so foreign to the country and to them that they do not understand it and they have to rely upon their A D C s to give them instruction about their conduct And of these A D C s, some of them are not a little afraid!

Expenditure on shows and *tamashas* has been ever-increasing This not only drains our slender resources, but it sets a fashion for conspicuous living among the rich and the administrators While other countries have one national holiday, we have two and the holidays that we enjoy in this sputnik age of hard work and toil would undermine the vitality of stronger and hardier people than ourselves

We talk so much of planning, but planning is a matter not of good intentions Nor is it a matter of our capacity for careful drafting or even scientific drafting What is most needed is that the politicians who devise the plans and the administrators who carry them out should be imbued with the spirit and with the basic ideals about the reconstruction of the country People have doubts whether those who devise the plans, the politicians and the administrators, believe in what they keep before the people The hon Prime Minister himself, in another context, recently said that "when you make the individual or a group responsible for carrying out a policy which is not his own, difficulties are bound to arise" Further, if our plans are to succeed, the administration must be honest and efficient and must be able to create the requisite organisation for the tasks that it has undertaken I am afraid that it is a common complaint that bribery, corruption and nepotism are rampant in Government offices

Shri Tyagi. No

Acharya Kripalani The hon Ministers say and the administrators also say that corruption exists but at lower levels But it is at these lower levels that the people come in contact with the administration It is also at these lower levels that the details of the administration are given effect to and it is at these lower levels that co-operation of the people can come about Then what would you think of the ability of an administrator, who says that he is honest but he cannot keep his subordinates honest? It is strange—such arguments

Common people, therefore, have no faith in the administration. Man lives by faith and if he has no faith in the administration it is useless to ask him to co-operate with, it. He will never do it The people can co-operate with administration when the administration co-operates with them in their day to day difficulties and redress their grievances In addition, the complaints of corruption, whenever they are made, are not enquired into

I am at the head of a national organisation for the production of *khadi* called the Gandhi Ashram This Ashram has been manufacturing silk cloth in West Bengal They have to book this costly cloth to different parts of India I have heard complaints from our workers that when they go to the station they are asked for gratification If they do not pay their goods are not booked for one reason or the other and they are delayed so that they deteriorate Complaints have been made but no redress is coming forward Therefore as the Director of the Ashram I have told my workers to give the customary gratification Why? Because the losses we have suffered for not paying a few rupees run into thousands and I do not want the poor people's money to be wasted This Ashram is a national institution and it provides work and wages to the poor people To such anti-social depths we are reduced, we who are public workers, and they (the leaders) talk of constructive work

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon Member brought it to the notice of the hon Minister?

Acharya Kripalani: Yes, it has been brought to the notice of many people

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara) He was Chairman of the Railway Corruption Enuiry Committee Has he demanded the implementation of that report in every way?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Yes, he has

Acharya Kripalani: If Congress people are satisfied with what is happening, I think they are the greatest enemies of the country

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) No, Sir, we are not satisfied

Shri Nath Pai: Any way, Shri Alva seems to be satisfied

Shri Ranga. It is the duty of all of us, Sir, to see that the Report of the Railway Corruption Enquiry Committee is implemented, it is not only the duty of Acharya Kripalani.

Acharya Kripalani: I would ask the hon Member who interrupted me, Sir, to hear me out, and when he has occasion to speak he can say what he likes against what I have said. I am not a person to give the order to my workers that they give gratification All my life I have stood against it For anybody to think that I must not have taken all the necessary steps to see that these things are corrected, is absurd But I say, Sir, we public workers are put in such humiliating position, that I wanted to say this in this House in order to excite the feelings of this House and to bring some wisdom to the Treasury Benches

Further, whenever there are reports in the Press, defamatory reports in the Press, be they against public workers, be they against administrators, be they against capitalists—I have seen books written—nobody wants to vindicate his honour Nobody, no paper or pamphlet writer is brought to the court of law so that the honour of the administrators or the honour of the capitalists can be vindicated What does this mean? This means and the people suspect, that if those defamed are going to file a case of defamation more damaging things will come out than have been reported in the Press This is not a good impression left on the people Therefore, I am glad that Shri Mathai

[Acharya Kripalani]

has said that he would take proceedings against those who have defamed him.

An Hon. Member: It is only a threat.

Acharya Kripalani: I am sure, whatever you may say; I believe, that he will do something about it. I am also glad that the Government has instituted a probe into this matter even though it may be official, because it is necessary Many ugly rumours are current not only in the market place but also among the intellectual circles This probe, I am sure, will vindicate Shri Mathai's integrity and loyalty of which the Prime Minister has no doubts This probe is necessary also, Sir, because some oblique references have been made to an ex-Minister and to a Governor of a State.

Sir, we have often been told that the reconstruction of the country requires close co-operation between the officials and the people, and the former should be the friends and guides of the latter. But the official relations with the people is that of the old bureaucracy in imperial days. They appear to the people to be the agents of power Yet the people are asked to give their co-operation

That the approach of the officials is not as it ought to be is clear from the repeated exhortations made to them by their political bosses Recently, Sir, our Rashtrapati speaking at the Public School of Administration said, that the administration was not an end in itself but essentially a means for promoting the welfare of the community through the orderly management of the day to day affairs and the smooth and steady disposal of work. It is therefore of the utmost importance that "a human approach" was maintained in tackling problems and in implementing programmes. It was also necessary, he said, to be responsive to public opinion and the administrators should conduct themselves in a manner which would inspire the confidence of the people. He said that without a human approach and a spirit for service even the best trained administrator will fail to have the right attitude to the public he is called upon to serve."

Sir, the proper organisation of business on which depends the efficiency in the administration also requires to be looked into. I am afraid that many of our failures are due to defective organisation, and in this respect the Audit and the Estimates Committee's Reports are very revealing. In the Audit Report recently published on Defence Services it is pointed out that there were many avoidable irregularities resulting in great losses to the public exchequer. The report says that during the recent years large savings have been made in Defence Services. In the year under review savings amounted to Rs 30½ crores—about 12.5 per cent of the total grant voted Stores are purchased which can never possibly be used 240 tons of a certain material were purchased for the manufacture of ammunition in 1952-53, and only 8 tons were used till 1956 After reserving 83 5 tons for possible future use—in how many years I do not know —148 5 tons have now been declared surplus, and valued at Rs 8 lakhs which will be sold for a song In 1950-51, 15250 gallons of varnish were purchased for some manufacturing purposes In 1956 11,250 ballons were declared as surplus and sold at a loss of Rs 1,61,634 This shows how faulty are the estimates made The original estimate was that 25 gallons would be needed for the manufacture of 1,000 units. In actual fact only 6 gallons were needed. 11,260 square feet of a certain material were purchased in 1950. You will be surprised to learn that in 1955, 10,400 square feet were considered as surplus, valued at Rs. 40,000 and sold for Rs. 13,000—thirteen, not thirty. Lack of supervision and unsatisfactory coordination in the factories resulted in

huge accumulations of components of the value of Rs. 9 lakhs in two cases alone. The Government had to pay a heavy loss of Rs. 75,000 on a road construction work due to faulty supervision In spite of that, the road constructed was below specification and defective and inferior material had been used A vulcanising plant was purchased from American surplus stores in 1949 for Rs. 51,000. In 1956, the same was sold un-used for Rs. 13,000 at a loss of Rs. 38,000 plus Rs 6,000 spent on freight charges Another case reported on page 9 makes pamful and strange reading. Arrangements were made for establishing of a plant for the manufacture of a certain kind of ammunition It did not function according to the plan Target dates have been exceeded by 7 years. Meanwhile the firm of technical consultants have been paid more than the ceiling they were entitled to receive

13 hrs.

Shri Ranga: One crore more.

Acharya Kripalani: Still the Defence Ministry is unable to fix the persons who were responsible for this The overall cost of the project is over Rs 470 lakhs This is what is happening in our Military department which is meant for the safety of the nation

What is happening in the public sector? In the public sector, our big plans are executed through autonomous corporations, these days. This will continue to be the pattern in this sector of our economy In these corporations, under the guise of autonomy and flexibility what is being perpetuated is autonomy and irresponsibility and indifference. The Public Service Commission is not consulted in the matter of appointments. The checks and counter-checks of the Auditor General are avoided. The corporations cannot be brought even under the strict supervision of Parliament. While there is need for a certain amount of flexibility, this should not be allowed to degenerate into irresponsibility. This, I am afraid, is happening in some of our corporations, especially Insurance, Steel and State Trading corporations. I do not want to go into details at this stage. On some other occasion, I will give you more startling details. I shall give only one or two examples from the steel plants.

There is an overall wastage of Rs 100 crores in the three steel plants alone Also every day's delay —even a day's delay—costs us about Rs 40 lakhs for all the three plants both by way of interest, overheads, working loss and loss of production I understand that for the Rourkela plant, the Government was persuaded by its German contractors to hire a certain equipment of theirs which, according to those who know, would cost not more than Rs 60 lakhs even if it was a new. I am informed that the amount of rent provided in the estimate for this equipment is more than Rs 75 lakhs The rent is calculated on the basis of a certain percentage of cost per month For this purpose, this equipment is taken as new However, most of the equipment for which we are paying this huge rent is secondhand and almost completely written off. I am amazed at the way these contracts are entered into and are sanctioned by the Law and Finance Ministries Persons who feel that there should be no criticism about these public corporations are not friends of these corporations I am afraid they are their enemies By preventing criticism they are condoning weakness and inefficiency All these are likely to prejudice the people against the public sector

Want of faith in our national aims and want of efficiency and defective organisation and co-ordination are not complaints voiced by me because I am in the opposition; they are voiced by Congressmen also. The ginger group or whatever it may be in the Congress recently said, "No matter how good and wonderful the theoretical building of a plan may be, it will not be of much consequence

[Acharya Kripalani]

if it is not backed by an administrative machinery which has as much regard for social ideas as for efficiency and honest work." Unless, therefore, our politicians and administrators are in tune with the socialist ideal that we claim is at the back of our plans of reconstruction and unless the administration is honest and efficient and can properly organise their work and is able to get the co-operation of the people, by co-operating with them in their difficulties and bringing to its tasks the human touch, however well designed our plans may be, they will not succeed in making our economy, in the words of the Rashtrapathi, "self-reliant and self-generating".

There is another point to which I would refer before I conclude. It is rather a delicate point, and in mentioning it, I am afraid there will be some misunderstanding about my motives not only among Congressmen, but among the members of my own party and others. But, after Independence, I have been misunderstood so often that I have become indifferent to my reputation. I am referring to the appeal of the new Congress President. It is sweet of her to invite former comrades in the freedom fight to re-join the parent organisation. I know her from her childhood. She reminds me of her mother who was universally loved and who with all her frailty and gentleness had a will of her own.

Mr. Speaker: Do we refer to statements on party matters here?

Acharya Kripalani: Because they have a reference, I am afraid, on the Government; I am coming to it.

Mr. Speaker: We are addressing ourselves to . . . .

Acharya Kripalani: You will please be a little patient. We will be coming to it!

Mr. Speaker: Am I not entitled to know haw it is relevant?

Acharya Kripalani: I say when I proceed you will know the relevancy of it, and then you can order an expunction, if necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Normally, the hon. Member would object to such a procedure.

Acharya Kripalani: Normally I would object, but this time I will not object!

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the relevancy.

Acharya Kripalani: Personally, the appeal of the Congress President has greatly touched me. It would, therefore, be uncharitable to say that the Congress must first put its own house in order before inviting those who have left to come back.

Shri Tyagi: Ours is in order

Acharya Kripalani: After all, most of the wranglings in the Congress today are due to rivalry about positions of power and privilege. Apart from this, the tasks that the ruling party and the Government have kept before themselves and the people are formidable indeed. The difficulties that confront the nation in the fulfilment of these tasks are even more formidable.

To enumerate a few of these tasks, there are the problems of food and the rising prices; then there are the new agricultural policies have to be given effect to; State trading in food; ceiling on land holdings and the very much debated question of the creation of co-operatives and further the creation of service co-operatives; and above all, the Five Year Plans that come upon us so rapidly and have presented in the past financial, administrative and various other difficulties.

These problems touch every aspect of our life,—political, economic, social, moral and even spiritual. The way we tackle these today will make or

mar the happiness of generations unborn. It is, therefore, nothing surprising that the President of the Republic should ask for the co-operation of all the parties. It is also nothing surprising that the Prime Minister should remind us from time to time that these tasks are national and not those of the Government or the ruling party alone. A few days back, in the Rajya Sabha, the Prime Minister is reported to have said:

> "The broader tasks before us are not party tasks but national tasks, and therefore in this tremendous adventure we seek the co-operation of all. All these great programmes that we see in perspective all round us, cannot be realised without a great deal of co-operative effort No Government (mark the words), however wise and well-meaning it may be, can succeed without that co-operation And I do not presume to say that the Government that I have the honour to preside over, is so brilliant as to solve all the problems in India . I do appeal to the House and others outside that while we have every right to hold our opinions and criticise, the broader tasks before us are not party tasks but national tasks. Therefore, in this great adventure we seek the co-operation of all."

Let us see what happens when a country has to face great difficulties or is in a crisis, internal or international. Such a situation requires the utmost unity and concerted effort These are either imposed through coercion from above, or made available by the people themselves. In the former case, recourse is taken to a temporary or permanent dictatorship, but no dictatorship can be permanent. This dictatorship imposes unity upon the people and drives the people by the whip to work. But this is not the democratic way. In a democracy, unity and co-operative effort are achieved through the arrangement for a national government.

It is no use asking the political parties to co-operate unless co-operation is invited not only at the level of consultation but also at the level of execution. Opposition parties cannot be asked to make themselves responsible for policies in the execution of which they have no part or lot. I am afraid that the logical implication of the oft-repeated appeals of the Prime Minister is neither recognised by him nor by his party nor by the Government.

The formation of a national Government is all the more necessary because the quantum of integrity, intelligence and organising capacity in the nation is strictly limited, and unless we mobilise all our forces and resources in these directions, we are not likely to succeed

It may, however, be argued that the Congress itself is a national organisation. It represents all the divergent and conflicting interests in the country. I am afraid that while this was its strength before independence, it is its greatest weakness now But I hope the Prime Minister does not mean this when he calls upon the co-operation of other parties

If the ruling party is reluctant to recognise the need of the situation in the country, the democratic opposition parties do no better. They often say that we are in the midst of an internal crisis, but they shy at the very idea of a national co-operation which will mean co-operation with the Government and the Congress they have opposed so long The PSP has a policy statement which precludes it from co-operation with the Congress or the Government in the political field However, when its members are called upon to work on joint committees on planning etc., they do not and dare not refuse co-operation. If they did, they will be charged with standing out and avoiding responsibility for a national effort designed to advance the interests of the masses.

[Acharya Kripalani]

When, therefore, Food Committees were recently formed in the Centre and some of the States, they had no choice, but to co-operate They knew that most of the food difficulties arose not so much from defective plans as from faulty execution For instance, we are told that the present rise in prices is due to black-marketing and hoarding Measures to check blackmarketing and hoarding, measures to check these evils, can only be devised and executed not by the Food Committees but by the executive Even when plans are carefully and wisely formulated, unless they are properly and promptly executed nothing much can be done The democratic Opposition parties are as unwilling to recognise the logic of the situation as the ruling party The tragedy, however, is that wisdom dawns on both sides when they have to face their common opponents in power, the Communists, as is the case in Kerala They try to close the stable gates after the horse has been stolen away What I have said, relevant or irrelevant in this connection, represent my views and not those of my party However I feel that I am faithfully voicing the opinions and the wishes of the people as expressed in the market place

Shri M R Masani (Ranchi-East) I speak in support of two amendments tabled on behalf of the Independent Parliamentary Group, namely amendments Nos 208 and 209, which express the hope that the references to co-operation and agrarian reforms in paragraph 11 of the President's Address do not have specific reference to the proposals for joint co-operative farming and for ceilings which have recently been adopted by the ruling party

The paragraph in question of the speech is unexceptionable, and one may not quarrel with it We may then be asked why we seek to raise these issues when they have not explicitly been raised before the House The reason is this—that we do not want it to be said later that, even in an implied manner, this House was committed to the principle of those measures This is the first occasion since the meeting of the ruling party in Nagpur was committed to certain adventures in the field of agrarian legislation, and we want to utilise this opportunity to make it clear that there is at least one group in this Parliament which will give unrelenting opposition to the proposals for joint farming in place of the traditional Indian method of peasant family farming

Shri Ranga: There are plenty of others also

Shri M. R. Masani: We believe that these aspects of the Nagpur decisions are greatly injurious to the national cause We believe that public opinion does not accept these policies, not even within the ranks of the party itself

Shri Tyagi Only the cranks

Shri M. R Masani And if there is no one else in the House who is prepared to maintain that opposition and to give voice to public opinion, and I say overwhelming public opinion, then the Independent Parliamentary Group will make it its function to do so

Mr Speaker, Sir, I would make a request to you that in view of the importance of this subject, which is one of our national problems today, you would be good enough to give me at least half the time which the preceding speaker occupied,—and we all appreciated his doing so

Now, I shall deal separately with joint co-operative farming and the proposal for ceilings

13 32 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Let me make it clear that I do so as a supporter of the co-operative principle I have been a life-long supportef of co-operation I am one of

the founders of the Industrial Co-operative Association in Bombay, and my own little bank account has never been in a capitalist bank but always in the Bombay State Co-operative Bank. I believe very strongly in the principles of genuine co-operation But when we use these terms like co-operation, we have to be very clear as to what co-operation really is, and what it is not. I hold in my hand a little booklet called *Co-operatives: True or False*, by Mr. J A Hough, Research Officer of the British Co-operative Union, and the views I express will be in line with those of co-operators such as the Indian Co-operative Union in India, the British Co-operative Union and all co-operators throughout the free world

Now, what is true co-operation and what is false co-operation? True co-operation can take many forms It can take the form of co-operative credit; it can take the form of multipurpose co-operatives which help the peasant who owns his own land to get good seed, to borrow or loan a tractor, if necessary, to have fertilisers, to get credit for all these services And he can also use the co-operative for selling his goods in the market, that is, marketing co-operatives They can be separate or together But the essence of genuine co operation is that the peasant must own and cultivate his own land Co-op ati can only be between free men, not between serfs Co-operation can be between men who say This land is mine, I shall cultivate it with the members of my family, but for the sake of greater production and mutual assistance, I shall come together with others of my kind' That Sir, is genuine co-operation, and I do not think any one in this House can object to it or can dissent from it We are all for it

But there is another kind of co-operation, so-called, which is not co-operation at all, and that is collective farming of the Soviet-Chinese model That collective farming, as Marshal Tito recently said about China, has nothing to do with Marxism or socialism That system has been devised so that the greatest amount of surplus value or surplus gram can be squeezed out of the peasantry for the greater glory of the dictatorship, its military machine and for the process forced industrialisation which is being erected on the backs of the groaning peasantry of Russia and China.

According to an editorial in The *The Hindu* of the 11th January, 1959.

> "The Nagpur programme appears to be borrowed from China where the fabric of society was destroyed by war and revolutions and where the communist party was in a position to do anything it wanted"

Now, it is in the light of this distinction that I would judge the policies which today go under the name of joint "co-operative" farming In my view and the view of co-operators, the dividing line is this, if you allow a peasant go keep his land and his boundaries, if he farms it with his own hands and those of his family and hired labour, then he is member of a genuine co-operative, but if you uproot these boundaries, if you pool the land, if you create a big farm and call it a co-operative, it does not change anything, it is still collective farming minus the name Now in the light of this distinction, let us look at the Nagpur resolution I shall quote the relevant para, because I do not want to be accused of misquoting or misunderstanding what was decided at that meeting I am quoting from *Yojana*, the official organ of the Planning Commission

> "The future agrarian pattern", says the resolution "should be that of co-operative joint farming in which the land shall be pooled for joint cultivation, the farmers continuing to retain their property rights and getting a share from the common produce in proportion to their land Further, those who actually work on the land, whether they own the land or not will get

[Shri M R Masani]

a share in proportion to the work put in by them on joint farms As a first step, says the resolution, "prior to the institution of Joint farming, service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country This stage should be completed within a period of three years, even within this period, however, wherever possible and when generally agreed to by the farmers, joint cultivation may be started"

An enthusiastic Member said 'exactly" when I read that sentence about retaining property rights But what will these property rights mean? When the boundaries of that farm have been uprooted, when tractors and machines are running over that land which once was six or eight or ten or twenty farms what will the right of property mean? It will mean a piece of paper a scrap of paper given to the peasant to console him saying 'You once owned so many acres your property is still intact' This is the dodge that was tried and practised in China and in other communist countries But after a while the question is raised Why should this man who is not working hard or not doing as much as the other fellow draw a larger share because he owned once some land'? In other words you start by saying that the people in the farm will be remunerated partly in proportion to the land contributed and partly in proportion to labour contributed That is fair enough But this can never last because the functionless owner is no owner His property actually has been taken away from him without telling him so, and he is being fobbed off with a scrap of paper which a future government will have no hesitation on "equitable" grounds in tearing up because his utility to society ends on the day on which the farm ceases to be his Therefore, let us be quite clear Let those who are party to this decision consider whether they really have understood the implications of what has been enacted in their name Actually, I have no hesitation in saying that this resolution passed at Nagpur, whether those who passed it are aware or not, is a resolution for collective farming of the Soviet-Chinese pattern and not for genuine co-operative farming Therefore, I and my Group oppose this insidious attempt to bring in collective farming by the back-door

Now, some reasons have been given why co-operative or collective farming—and for this purpose, let us use the two interchangeably, because the Congress pattern of co-operative farming if ever carried out, in spite of Acharya Kripalani's doubts will be collective farming—has been advocated

Acharya Kripalani He has also doubts

Shri M R Masani What are the arguments for this measure? I am aware of three reasons I shall mention them The first is that production will increa I am amazed that in the face of all the facts from every country in the world there should still be members of this Government who repeat the claim parrot like Collective farming wherever tried co operative farming wherever tried—of that pattern—has failed to increase production On the contrary production has invariably gone down whether it has been tried in a Communist country or otherwise

First of all the assumption is that a bigger farm produces more It is not true Statistics of rice and wheat produced throughout the world show that countries which have small farms, like ours produce more per acre than countries with big farms Let me give an example of wheat and rice The two countries with big farms in the world are the **USA** and **USSR**, both have relatively very low yields of wheat The **USA** produces 12 2 quintals per hectare and the **USSR** 9 3 Now compare against these two

giant farming systems small farms In the U K, with small farms, the figure is 28 5 quintals per hectare, in Denmark—smaller still,—it is 34 4 quintals and in Japan—whose average holdings are smaller than ours—the figure is 22 6 quintals per hectare or twice as much as in the U S A and 2½ times that in the U S S R In the face of evidence like this, if people go on repeating parrot-like that production will increase under co-operative farming, I cannot understand it

Shri Joachim Alva: It is no use comparing physically tiny countries with physically big countries

Shri M. R. Masani: It has nothing to do with that We are comparing per acre Japan today with smaller holdings than ours produces out of an acre of land more wheat and rice than we do and what Russia and America do The size of Japan is quite irrelevant

Take rice The U S A produces 28 3 quintals per hectare and the U S S R produces 25 Japan, again with smaller farms, produces 48 5 quintals per hectare—twice as much Where in the light of this in any case at all for argument that production will increase under co-operative farming?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi) What about India?

Shri M. R. Masani. I am coming to India Shri Raghunath Singh will have his answer I know he wants it Let me come to a study made by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute of sugarcane production I will read it Ploughing by bullocks yielded 410 maunds of sugarcane, ploughing with tractor farming upto 6 inches 361 5 maunds, with tractor farming upto 10 inches 356 maunds In other words, the bullocks gave the best return, a little dose of tractor farming gave less, and full tractor farming gave the least

Now, I turn from these general statements to the efforts to establish collective farming where it has been tried

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda) What was the size?

Shri M. R. Masani: I refer the hon Member to the full study I have got very limited time and a great deal of ground to cover for which I have already asked for your indulgence. But I suggest to the hon Member to refer to the study made by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute

Now, countries which have tried collective or co-operative farming have always failed The U S S R, it is notorious, lags behind the rest of the world in production per acre and per man Yugoslavia, which tried collective farming from 1948, gave it up in 1957 The Yugoslav Parliament passed a law on April 27, 1957, abandoning collective farming It said that it had shown negative results—loss of interest by the peasants and decrease in production Communist Poland, which also in its Stalinist phase, tried collectivisation, had to give it up In Poland, 80 per cent of the collective farms and co-operatives have been liquidated in the last two or three years Motor tractor stations have been broken up and the tractors have actually been sold to individual peasants The tax advantage given to co operatives has been taken away by the Gomulka Government on the ground that there should be fair competition between co-operatives and individual peasants

Let me give the figures that Mr Gomulka Prime Minister of Poland, gave on October 1956 He said that peasant production per hectare was 16 7 per cent higher than in co-operative farms and 37 2 per cent higher than in State farms This was the reason why even the Communist Government of Poland has given up co-operative and collective farming and given back land to the peasants 80 per cent of the co-operatives and collectives have been liquidated

By going in for this red-herring of joint co-operative farming on doctrinaire grounds, the Government and the

[Shri M. R. Masani]

Congress Party are diverting interest and attention from the real need which is to give the peasant more water, better seed, better know-how and better tools.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha thought that co-operative farming would increase employment. I do ask him to think a little for a few minutes about this. Co-operative or collective farming reduces employment. By pooling land, by bringing in methods of rationalisation or mechanisation, you reduce the need for labour. The one thing that co-operative farming can be expected to do—whatever else it does not—is to increase unemployment in the countryside. Co-operative farming is the last remedy to try when you want to put more men on the job.

There is only one way to create more employment in the countryside, and that is the method that Mahatma Gandhi always urged, the establishment of rural industries, the taking of industry to the countryside with electric power or without

Acharya Kripalani: Is he for decentralised industry?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am and I have always been for that—along with centralised industries. I believe that this country needs all kinds of industry—centralised and decentralised. My own emphasis, like Mahatma Gandhi's, would be on decentralised industry, small people working on electric tools through power taken to the countryside. I believe that that is the pattern of the future and that Mahatma Gandhi was ahead of all us by many generations.

Finally it has been said that co-operative farming is a higher form of society, it is part of the socialist pattern. Let me say—and I would like anyone here to contradict me—that collectivisation is no part of democratic socialism in any part of the free world. Let me quote what Mr. Aneurin Bevan said, warning this country against following the Chinese path of so-called co-operatives. On his last visit to Delhi, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Left-wing leader of the British Labour Party, said:

> "India cannot afford to make the mistake that Russia has committed, because she does not possess empty spaces which could be called upon to make up for the failures and mistakes in agriculture as in Russia. India has to bring about an economic revolution in harmony with the needs of the countryside. The application of the principles of collectivisation, mechanisation and centralised control has proved a failure in the field of agriculture in the Soviet Union. The whole countryside in Russia seethed with discontent. The number of cattle in Russia today is less than before the revolution. The Russian experience was being repeated in China and the Communist States of Eastern and Central Europe".

And he ended up by warning us against copying these methods though some of us seem to have neglected to listen to him

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह (वाराणसी) : आपने शुरू में चावल की बात तो बतलाया लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गेहूं और चावल की यील्ड क्या है ?

Shri M. R. Masani: I have not got all the figures for everything. I gave figures for wheat and rice throughout the world and I pointed out that countries with small farms like Denmark and Japan produce more per acre of wheat and rice than giant farms in America and the Soviet Union I do not think there will be any figures to go against that.

On the contrary, I believe that no democratic socialist can possibly want to uproot peasant farming from our country.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Co-operative farming and collective farming are different

Shri M. R. Masani: I have already proved that the "co-operative" farming of the Nagpur pattern is collective farming, it has nothing to do with co-operative farming It is no good playing with words I thought I made it very clear that wherever you uproot family farms, wherever you pool land, there you put an end to co-operative farming, you bring in collective farming, by whatever name you call it

Shri Ranga: By the back-door

Shri M. R. Masani: I do say with all responsibility that the Nagpur Resolution is a Resolution for collective farming, whether the people who passed it know it or not

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy) What about service co-operatives?

Shri M. R Masani: The hon Minister was not here when I mentioned them

Shri Ranga: They are to be used as stepping stones to co-operativisation

Shri M R Masani The Nagpur Resolution says

> "As a first step, prior to the institution of joint farming, service co-operatives should be organised throughout the country within three years"

After that, after they have played their part, after they have softened up the countryside for the totalitarian measure that is to follow, we have this type of joint farming

Shri K. C. Reddy: I wanted the hon Member's opinion on service co-operatives as such without reference to the Resolution

Shri M. R. Masani: I started my speech by saying that I am for all forms of genuine co-operation If the Minister had been here, he would have heard me refer appreciatively to credit co-operatives, multi-purpose societies, service societies and so on So long as you leave the farm in the possession of the family, so long as you do not disturb the man-land nexus, which is part of our tradition and our civilisation, I am for every measure of co-ordination and co-operation But, if you uproot the boundaries and take the land away from the peasants, I shall fight you because you are moving towards totalitarian collective farming

Now, the question is raised Can voluntary methods bring about this result? I can only quote a man whose knowledge on this subject is unsurpassed in this country, Mr Charan Singh, who has made a life long study of this

An Hon. Member: Who is Charan Singh?

Shri M R. Masani: He is a member and leading light of the Congress Party He knows this subject much better than anybody else, and, in my opinion, he represents Congress opinion (*Interruptions*) Mr Charan Singh is a staunch and disciplined member of the party and he has not changed his opinion He has agreed to bow to the decision of the party as a good democrat There are some people who change their opinions Mr Charan Singh is not one of them This is what he says

> "Human nature being what it is, even brothers of the same mother usually separate from one another after the head of the family, the father, has been removed by death or other cause In the circumstances, it is Utopian to expect that an average householder will, all of a sudden, identify his interest with the interests of these hundreds of persons in the village or neighbourhood who were total strangers to his life before"

[Shri M. R. Masani]

We know that murders are committed between cousins and between relations for land. To say that because you pass a resolution or you pass a law, you are going to change a human being overnight and make people who love their lands with passion to pool their lands in a voluntary manner is thoroughly Utopian.

There is only one way in which this kind of joint farming can be brought about and that is by coercion and violence.

Take another example. We know about the gramdan villages. In Koraput, Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Mr. Jaya Prakash tried to ask the local people to cultivate them as a village and not to ask for distribution of the land. Mr. Jaya Prakash confessed that this experiment has ended in failure because the peasant does not want to farm village land jointly; he wants something of his own. He wants to farm his own land. That is part of human nature. We all want something of our own. We are not prepared to share everything with everyone in an equal measure. You may call it selfish. The human being is largely though not entirely selfish. Are you going to legislate for human beings or are you going to legislate for angels who do not exist?

Now, the Government of India announced last April that there should be 3,000 cooperative farms by the end of the Second Plan and of them 600 should be brought into existence by the end of the financial year 1958-59. What does this mean? What kind of voluntary co-operation is this? Can the Government of India sitting in Delhi decide in advance with fore-knowledge and foresight how many farms the peasants are going to want on a voluntary basis during a certain period? Is it not a farce to talk of voluntary co-operation and targets? (*Interruptions.*)

I would quote from Gomulka. Gomulka pointed out very rightly that targets and voluntary cooperation cannot go together. Gomulka is known to many of my friends here. This is what he said; these are his words in October 1956:

> "Quantitative development of producers' cooperation cannot be planned because, on the basis of voluntary entry to cooperatives, this would mean the planning of the growth of human consciousness, and that cannot be planned."

This is what he said when he rescinded the collectivisation law and handed back the farms to the peasants.

An Hon. Member: Was it in an article or a speech?

Shri M. R. Masani: This was in a speech which he made when he rescinded the collectivisation law and handed over the farms to peasants.

Shri Ranga: He has been called to Moscow recently.

Shri M. R. Masani: What kind of administration have we with which to guarantee this gigantic experiment, after three years, of destroying peasant proprietorship, in taking people away from their lands, millions and millions of them and pooling them in joint farms?

I was reading the Report of the Agriculture Administration Committee appointed by our Government. Let me give in two minutes just what their findings are. They say that there is only a handful of competent senior officers in the Department of Agriculture. No replacements are available for this handful of senior competent officers. Directors of Agriculture in the States have said that if such replacements were available, they would like to replace 30 to 40 per cent of their staff who are not up to the mark. The scales of pay in the Agricultural Service are lower than in

other services It is common for an officer to be promoted to a gazetted post after 20 years of service and then to retire on the magnificent salary of Rs 400 a month! The service rules have in many States not been revised for 25 years Is it any wonder that Sir Malcolm Darling an experienced and enthusiastic cooperator who was asked by Government to come to this country a couple of years ago and have another look at the picture that Indian cooperatives presented summed up his impressions by saying

> In every State the path of co operation is strewn with wreck age"

Out of this wreckage this great mausoleum of joint cooperative farm mg is to be erected after three years

What kind of autonomy will the cooperative societies enjoy? Are we really serious when we talk of co operatives or are we only intending that we will impose a super zamindari from Delhi on the poor peasants and call it cooperation in order to pacify them?

Let me summarise the recommendations of the Cooperative Law Committee which reported [illegible] few days back It was a committee of Registrar of Cooperative Societies and other gentlemen who will have to administer this cooperative farming after three year Let us see what their ideas of cooperation are I am giving only five or six of their recommendations

1 The Registrar should have the right to have the accounts of an society audited 'under his own direction and control' and then to give directives to the society to put its house in order

2 The Registrar has the right to settle disputes of any kind to appoint another officer to settle the disputes or to appoint an arbitrator And no appeal shall lie to a court of law in regard to any of three disputes—At one stroke these Registrars would abolish the jurisdiction of the rule of law

3 The Registrar will have the power to supersede any society, and he may run any society so superseded for two years and at his own discretion, extend the period to four years

Sir what kind of cooperative society is it which has to be run by a nominated official over the head of the society for 4 years? Why not admit defeat and dissolve the society?

4 The Registrar may make an order directing the winding up of any society

5 The State Government may become a member of any cooperative society and when it becomes a member of a cooperative society each person nominated by the State Government on the committee shall have one vote '

Sir it is surprising to have this kind of report from those who are going to administer the agricultural cooperatives in this country The Indian Cooperative Union a leading body of cooperative enthusiasts in this country have said that the effect of such a report, if accepted would be to reduce the cooperative to little colonies of backward ignorant and helpless people to be admimstered' controlled supervised audited' inspected superseded adjudged' and dissolved' by one single authority the Registrar of Cooperative Societies"

There is no wonder that Prof Chandra Sekhar one of our finest demographers who recently visited China described the Chinese communes as a 'new form of colonialism" the same phrase that is used here by the Cooperative Union

Mr Deputy Speaker· The hon Member must conclude soon

Shri M R Masani Sir I hope you will give me a little more time Acharya Kripalani had one hour I am not asking for that

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He had only 48 minutes and I am giving Mr. Masani 30 minutes in full He wanted only half the time given to Acharya Kripalani, I am giving him more

Shri M. R. Masani: How many minutes out of that 30 have been left, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He started at 1·20 (*Interruptions*)

Shri M. R. Masani: Please give me some 10 minutes more, Sir This is an important subject, it is a major issue facing the country I do not normally take much time of the House

An Hon Member: A lone voice

Shri M. R. Masani: It is not a lone voice, I represent the majority of public opinion on this point (*Interruptions*)

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Let the hon Member be heard

Shri M R. Masani: It seems to me that there are two alternatives with which we are faced One is that an attempt will seriously be made to implement this programme of destroying peasant proprietorship after three years and to try to bring in collective farming I do hope that such an attempt will not be made But if it is made, it can only be by threats, by coercion, and I do not hesitate to say that if a serious attempt is made, it will unfortunately lead to civil war and bloodshed and the death of thousands of people in this country I think any one who thinks he can persuade the peasants of India to give up their lands and become landless serfs again for a super-zamindari in Delhi or the State capital is living in a fool's paradise (*Interruptions*) They will never accept such a change I hope, therefore, no attempt will be made to carry this out

There are, of course, many cynics who say that there is no intention of doing this Acharya Kripalani might think so. But I am not a cynic; I like to take people seriously When they say something, I like to give them the credit of meaning what they say One must hope nonetheless that they will not continue on this path If they do not do so, then again, one could not say that it would be harmless Untold damage will be done in the attempt to bring it about, even if the effort is given up half-way Let me give the example of communist Poland Only 9 2 per cent of land was actually collectivised but the production in even the private farms fell until the policy of collectivisation was abandoned for every peasant felt that his turn might come in a few months' time The incentive to production was taken away Even the psychological damage of talking about the joint "co-operative" farming will be considerable

The Prime Minister talking at Baoli on the 10th of February, is reported to have said

> "Those who tell you that co-operative farming amounts to some sort of confiscation of land are trying to cheat you "

I wish he had not used this uncharitable remark about people as diverse as Shri C Rajagopalachari, Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan, Shri K M Munshi and many others who have said that For instance, Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan has said in Banaras only four days ago that co-operative farming in today's context means creating "puppets in the hands of officials" thus depriving the peasants of their volition and land It is not good to say of these patriotic sons of the soil that they are cheating the people (*Interruptions*)

Shri Joachim Alva: Why should J P's name be tagged to Munshi's?

Shri M. R. Masani: My friend is trying to show his loyalty as he always does, it is misplaced loyalty (*Interruptions*) I wish he kept quite (*Interruptions.*)

Shri Joachim Alva: You are talking of civil war?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order He may be allowed to proceed unmterrupted

Shri M R. Masani: I would not, for a moment, say that those who are trying to tell the people that the land would not be taken away from them, as the Prime Minister and others do, are cheating the people I do not resort to such language and I do not think the Prime Minister should either But I do say this that, whatever their motives may be, whatever they may be thmking they will be doing, the people who are really misleading the country are those who say that this Nagpur pattern of joint co-operative farming will not take the land away from the peasants I say it will It is those who are denying this who are misleading the people and not those who are bringing this matter to the light of the people and doing a patriotic duty that they must perform

If time had permitted, Sir, I would have gone to the subject of ceilings In deference to your wishes, I will drop it altogether

I will only say in conclusion that the ruling party has set its foot on the wrong road, wrong from the point of view of public morality, wrong from the point of view of a free society and also, if I may say so, wrong from the point of view of self-interest

Shri Joachim Alva: Wrong from the pomt of view of the Forum of Free Enterprise . . .

Shri M. R Masani: I say it is wrong from the point of view of self-interest because for the sake of a minority, a majority is sought to be penalised Let me give the figures of the landed and the landless people in this country The National Sample Survey of 1954-55 came to the conelusion that there were 66 million households owning land—with five members per household—while there were 15 million households not owning land at all—about 20 per cent of those with land *Indian Agriculture in Brief*, published by the Ministry of Agriculture in 1957, gives these figures. Those who are self-employed in agriculture are 53·7 per cent of the population. These who are landless labourers are only 12·6 per cent In case the hon Members are under the impression that a small minority is sought to be attacked by the collectivisation of land in favour of a big majority, let them think again The big majority of people living in the villages do own some land You may say it is a small plot but they love that land, small as it may be, as they love their baby, even if it is a little infant They do not think that their land is worthless because it is small. Help them to cultivate it better, provide them with wells (*Interruptions*)

Shri Joachim Alva rose—

Shri M. R. Masani: Will the hon. Member keep quiet? A running commentary goes on None of us said a word when Shri Alva had his say—stuff which may not be considered good sense (*Interruptions*)

Shri Joachim Alva: He has said something which no Member has said—he talks of civil war!

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We cannot proceed in this way There ought to be some decorum in this House Now, he should try to conclude.

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, I was concluding when I was interrupted I was urging that the real duty to the peasant today lies in giving water to the cultivator We have not got enough irrigation facilities Give them better fertilisers, give them seed and teach them how to cultivate their lands better than they have been used to do through the ages This is the way in which Japan and other countries have shot forward in the production of wheat and rice Instead of doing that, we are drawing the red herring of collective farming across the track and diverting attention from our gigantic tasks Even if it is never carried out,

[Shri M. R. Masani]

it will divert attention from constructive pursuits and will take class war into the villages setting the landless against the landed, small-landed against the big-landed and so on. Therefore, I feel it my duty to draw attention to these matters.

Finally, may I say this? My constituency has a large element—perhaps a majority—of those who are called Adivasis, the original inhabitants of this country, "aboriginals" as we call them. They are passionately devoted to their land. To them the ownership and cultivation of their land is the whole of life, along with their families and their worship. Such people will never give up their land, with whatever slogan you may approach them. If Members feel that I used a harsh term, if I talked of civil war, that is what I fear. If any serious attempt is made to come to the peasants of Ranchi and Chota Nagpur and to tell them: 'give up your land and get into the big co-operatives as in China', I may say, whether you like it or not, blood will be shed . . .*(Interruptions.)* It is to warn the Government against taking such a step, it is to warn against taking steps which may involve this country in such a horrible thing, that I am raising this question. I want that we should carry our peasantry with us. Gandhiji used to say: "We of the cities will do everything to the peasant except get off his back." This formula of joint co-operative farming is invented by urban doctrinaire people, people who have very little to do with them and is another attempt in a roundabout way to keep on the backs of our peasantry.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar (Pudukottai): We all listened with great respect and rapt attention to the President's Address which gave a panorama of all the activities of the Government in the past year.... *(Interruptions.)*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. Those who want to talk may go to the lobbies; they should allow the House to transact its business.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: The President had referred to the economic development that is taking place in the country in all the spheres and stressed that the people must work hard and not only implement the Second Five Year Plan but also build up necessary resources for the Third Plan which is being formulated. People in the countryside no doubt hear big schemes like Bhakra-Nangal, Hirakud and so on. They only hear them in name but they ask: what have you done for my village? What are your plans? In what way will it benefit my village? What is the use of big irrigation schemes when my village does not get any benefit out of those schemes? What they want is small minor irrigation schemes. If the Planning Commission were to draw up the Plan in such a way and the Central Government were to put forward a scheme by which the local people could be enthused by having a small scheme, may be minor irrigation scheme, through the community development programme and if they say that Rs. 4,000 will be spent in your village, people in the villages are ready to come forward and say that they will subscribe Rs. 8,000 to the small savings scheme. That is the feeling in the villages. I speak with some personal knowledge because recently during the tour undertaken by me in my constituency, on a *padayatra* programme, this was faced by me and the Congress workers in my area. I wanted to bring this to the notice of the Planning Commission and the Central Government, particularly, the Finance Minister, in order that they should evolve a scheme which would enthuse the people in the villages to take an active part in the great development programme that is formulated under our five year plans.

14 hrs

There is another matter of importance, that is, the language problem, which is very highly controversial. People living in the non-Hindi areas are having a great apprehension that Hindi will be forced on them and that too earlier than is mentioned in the Constitution Even no less a person than the Chief Minister of Bihar—Bihar is a Hindi-speaking State—has given a warning which has appeared in this morning's papers He said that we should not force Hindi immediately lest it should arouse the feelings of the people living in non-Hindi areas I would only like to bring to the attention of the Central Government, particularly the Home Minister, that the people in the non-Hindi areas should be taken into consideration and their feelings must be respected Even if Hindi were to be introduced, it should be introduced in such a way as to eliminate compulsion or coercion

The unity of India that was built up by that great architect the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was responsible for integrating the 625 princely States, should not be broken up on this question of the imposition of Hindi That is my humble submission The unity of India is more paramount than the introduction of Hindi The introduction of Hindi should wait for some more time when people in all parts of India will take to that language more kindly than they would do now There are already separatist tendencies Even though States have been formed on the linguistic principle, still there are other States that are wanting separation This controversial issue should not be added to that After all, we are in the year 1959, and we are having development plans We are towards the end of the third year of the second Five Year Plan, and we are having an ambitious programme for the third Five Year Plan This country being at an infant stage in the field of industrialization, such issues as language and the like could wait till the country is developed and till the *per capita* income of the people is raised to such a level as to give a reasonable rate of income and make them happier than what they are at present.

The President had referred to one or two schemes in the Madras State, such as the Neyveh project The Madras State, I may humbly submit, is dependent upon the success of this scheme I would very much urge on the Planning Commission and the Central Government to see that the carbonising and briquetting part of the project is also included in the second Five Year Plan Otherwise, it will not be an integrated scheme. Without carbonising and briquetting, the scheme will not be complete and it will not be an economical proposition

Madras, when compared to other States, is very much backward in industrialization I want the Central Government and the Planning Commission to devote more attention to the needs of this State and give more financial assistance to it In fact, Madras State has been able to keep up to the target in regard to the collection of taxes and also to the programme in the second Five Year Plan so far, and we hope to exceed the target before the second Five Year Plan concludes Inasmuch as we have kept up not only to the time-schedule but as we hope to reach beyond the target fixed for our State, I would like the Planning Commission to take into account the ever-growing needs of our State and give us more financial assistance

We are thankful to the Planning Commission and the Central Government for the assistance they have rendered so far and we look to the Planning Commission more in particular to help us in order to develop a very backward area and see that new industries are started in order to be able to provide more employment

श्री ज० मु० सादिक (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका शुक्रगुजार हूं कि आपने मुझे सदर जम्हूरिया हिन्द के खिताब पर अपने खयालात के इजहार करने का मौका बख्शा । जनाब वाला, आजादी को हासिल किये हुए हम को अब तक तकरीबन दस साल हुए । इस दस साल के अरसे में हिन्दुस्तान ने जो तरक्की की है यकीनन वह काबिले दाद है ।

जिस वक्त हमने आजादी को हासिल किया उस वक्त हमारे सामने एक नक्शा था कत्लो गारत का, लूट और आतिशजदगी का हिन्दुस्तान के मुख्तलिफ कोनों में फसादात का हमारे सामने मसला था फिर से लाखो इंसानो को बसाने का । हमारे सामने मसला था बेकार लोगो को काम मुहय्या करने का । हमारे सामने मसला था अपने आजाद मुल्क की हिफाजत करने का । मैं आज वह बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हू कि हमने उन मसलों को एक बहुत बड़ी हद तक हल किया है । और एक हिन्दुस्तानी की हैसियत से मैं उस पर फख्र करता हूं ।

जनाब वाला, नुक्ताचीनी करना कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नही है । नुक्ताचीनी मे आपका कुछ सर्फ नही होता सिवाय लब और जबान हिलाने के । मैंने यह देखा है कि हमारे बहुत से दोस्तों ने अपनी तकरीरो को सिर्फ नुक्ताचीनी पर ही मब्नी रखा । और मुल्क की मौजूदा तरक्की को, जिसका नक्शा हमारे सामने है, बिल्कुल भूल गये । जनाब वाला, दुनिया में आज जो इन दस साल में हिन्दुस्तान की इज्जत हुई है, चाहे वह हमारी खारिजा पालिसी की वजह से हो या हमारी अन्दरूनी तरक्की के, काबिले दाद है । जिस वक्त हमने आजादी हासिल की उस वक्त बहुत से मुमालिक यह समझते थे कि शायद हम कामयाबी से इस हकूमत का नजाम नही चला सकते, और वह फिर हिन्दुस्तान में कदम रख सकेंगे । बहुत से मुमालिक इस कोशिश में थे कि तकसीमशुदा हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों को हथियारो से मुसल्ला किया जाये, और हमें हमेशा परेशानी और फिक्रमन्दी में रखा जाये । लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के अजीमशुश्शान वजीर आजम की अमन पसन्द पालिसी ने आज उन तमाम लोगो को मायूस कर दिया है । वह आज हिन्दुस्तान को एक खुशहाल मुल्क की सूरत में, आज हिन्दुस्तान को एक अमन पसन्द मुल्क की सूरत शकल मे, वह आज हिन्दुस्तान को तरक्की की तरफ जाते हुए एक अजीम मुल्क की हैसियत में देखते हुए कुछ खुद भी अपनी राय बदलने पर मजबूर हो रहे है ।

जनाब वाला, आज से चन्द साल पहले अमरीका और बरतानिया की जो राय हिन्दुस्तान की खारिजा पालिसी के मुताल्लिक थी, आज वह नही है । वह हमारे वजीर आजम की खारिजा पालिसी का असर है कि अमरीका के फारिन सेक्रेटरी या सेक्रेटरी आफ स्टेट मिस्टर डलेस यह कहने पर मजबूर हुए कि पाकिस्तान अगर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करेगा तो यकीनी सूरत में वह हिन्दुस्तान की हिमायत करेग । अमरीका आज हमारी तरफ दोस्ताना रविश पर माइल है रूस के वजीर आजम यहां आये और बहुतेरे मुल्कों

के नुमायन्दे यहां आये। उन्होंने खुशहाल और तरक्की करते हुए हिन्दुस्तान की तारीफ की।

जनाब वाला, मै काश्मीर के मसले पर कुछ कहने का इरादा नही रखता था लेकिन इस ऐवान के जीइज्जत मेम्बर मिस्टर गोरे ने और इस ऐवान में कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के नायब लीडर श्री गोपालन ने आज कही इलाहाबाद में तकरीर करते हुए काश्मीर का जिक्र किया है। जब हम काश्मीर का जिक्र करते हैं तो हमको इस बात का अहसास करना चाहिए कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के एक ऐसे हिस्से की बात कर रहे है जिसकी सरहदो पर दुश्मन खड़ा है, जिसकी आजादी को खत्म करने के लिए बहुत से मुमालिक साजिश कर रहे है। हमको ऐसा करते वक्त सिर्फ अपने सियासी या जमायती नजरियात को ही मद्दे-नजर नही रखना चाहिए। हमे यह भी देखना चाहिए कि काश्मीर कौन से हालात से गुजर रहा है। काश्मीर ने किस तरह इन मसायल का मुकाबला किया है और किस तरह तरक्की की है।

इन्सानी फितरत दुनिया में बहुत बड़ी चीज है। इन्सान बहुत सी ख्वाहिशात पूरी करना चाहता है। और बहुत सी ख्वाहिशात में वह दूसरे लोगों का ताआवन चाहता है। जब वे ख्वाहिशात पूरी नही होती तो हम दूसरे आदमी को बुरा तसव्वुर करते हैं। हम उसकी हर अच्छाई को भूल जाते है। और अगर हमारी यह ख्वाहिश किसी बुरे आदमी के हाथों पूरी हो जाती है तो हम उसकी तमाम बुराई को भूल जाते है।

जनाब वाला, मुझे इन्तहाई अफसोस है कि गोरे साहब ने अपनी तकरीर में यह फरमाया है कि काश्मीर में सब ठीक नहीं है। हुजूर वाला, सब ठीक तो कही भी नहीं है। खुद गोरे साहब में भी सब ठीक नही है। इन्सान खामियों, अच्छाइयों और बुराइयों का मुरक्कब है। लेकिन देखना यह है कि आया काश्मीर की मौजूदा लीडरशिप ने काश्मीर में तरक्की के लिए, काश्मीर में जम्हूरियत कायम करने के लिये जो कुछ कर रही है, इस में वह कहां तक कामयाब हुई है। उसने जो कुछ किया है उसकी मै तारीफ किये बगैर नही रह सकता।

गोपालन साहब ने भी यह फरमाया है कि काश्मीर में जम्हूरियत नही है। गोपालन साहब यहा मौजूद नही है। लेकिन मै उनकी खिदमत मे एक शेर पेश करना चाहता हूं :

इतनी न बढ़ा पाकिये-दामा की हकायत,
दामन को जरा देख जरा बन्द कबा देख।

उन इन्सानों को जो शीशे के महलों में रहते हो, उन गरीब लोगो पर जो झोंपड़ियों मे रहते है पत्थर नही फैंकने चाहिए।

फंडामेंटल राइट्स का जिक्र किया गया। इसके बारे मे मै अर्ज करना चाहता हूं :

"Application of Fundamental Rights: For the first time since State's accession to the Union in 1947, the people of Jammu and Kashmir were enabled to exercise fundamental rights as enjoyed by the citizens in other parts of India."

[श्री म० मु० तारिक]

जनाब वाला सुप्रीम कोर्ट के बारे में यहां बहुत कुछ चर्चा की जाती है । इस सिलसिले में मैं जनाब की तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं :

"Extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India: The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been made applicable to the State in the same manner as in the rest of the Union save in respect of article 136 of the Indian Constitution."

जनाब वाला, ट्रांस्फर आफ सरविसेज आन दी यूनियन लिस्ट के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूं

"Transfer of services on the Union List: The responsibility to administer departments like National Highways, Telephones, Telegraphs, Income tax, Broadcasting and Customs etc., has been transferred to the Central Government after the adoption of the State Constitution."

जनाब वाला एक्सटेन्शन आफ दी अथारिटी आफ दी आडीटर जनरल आफ इंडिया के बारे में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं

"Extension of the authority of the Auditor General of India: The Accounts and Audit Department of the State is now under the Auditor General of India whose nominee runs the department in the State. . . . ."

जनाब वाला, एक बहुत बड़ा मसला था इंटीग्रेशन आफ सरविसेज का । उस के बारे में आप देखें

Integration of services: State cadre of I.S. and I.P.S. officers has been created and these officers are now being trained through the Union Ministry of Home Affairs."

जनाब वाला, यह एक प्रासेस है, एक नक्शा है हमारी तरक्की का । और ये सब चीजें वजूद में आयी हैं सन् १९५३ के बाद । निहायत हीं कलील अरसा में हमने बहुत सी चीजों को किया । और भी बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिनको हम तकमील तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं । हमारे यहां तालीम मुफ्त है । लोगों का जम्हूरियत की तरफ ले जाने के लिए तालीम की बहुत जरूरत है । अगर काश्मीर का मौजूदा लीडरशिप गैर जम्हूरी होता तो यकीनन काश्मीर में तालीम का यह आला रुतबा न हासिल होता ।

जनाब वाला और बहुत सी चीजों के बारे में अर्ज करना था लेकिन वक्त की कमी की वजह से उन पर रोशनी नहीं डाल सकता हूं । हमारे खिलाफ यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है कि यहां जम्हूरी रिवाज कायम नहीं है गलत है । वहां अपोजीशन है । वहां डिमाक्रेटिक नेशनल कानफरेंस है, वहां पर प्रजा परिषद है । आप सब इस चीज से वाकिफ हैं कि प्रजा-परिषद एक फिरकावाराना जमाअत है । लेकिन बावजूद इसके प्रजा परिषद को तकरीर करने, अखबार छापने और हुकूमत पर

इल्जाम [illegible] ने का हक है । उन के बहुत से नेता है और जब चाहे और जो कुछ चाहे कह सकते हैं । असेम्बली से बाहर भी [illegible] पूरी आजादी हासिल है । लेकिन जनाब वाला, एक बात है जिसकी तरफ मैं इस ऐवान के मेम्बरान की तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हू । वह यह कि काश्मीर मे तखरीबी कार्रवाइयो की इजाजत नही दी जायेगी । तखरीबी कारेवाइया जो पाकिस्तान के एजेंटो के जरिये कयाम मे आती हैं । उन तमाम बातो को हम फायदा भी नही पहुचा सकते । हम ने देखना यह है कि इस वक्त हमे काश्मीर के बारे मे क्या राय कायम करना चाहिए । जनाब वाला, यह कहा जाता है कि काश्मीर तरक्की और जम्हूरियत की [illegible] जा रहा है । मैं इस बारे मे चन्द गैर-मुल्की लोगो की राये और नजरिये जो कि निहायत आला रुतबे के लोग है, आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू ।

जनाबे वाला, सब से पहले मैं आप के सामने मिस्टर ए० एम० राजन्यन, जो कि न्यूयार्क टाइम्ज के कारेसपाडेंट है की राय रखना चाहता हू जो कि उन्होने अपने एक इंटरव्यू में जाहिर की ।

"The people are getting many of their demands fulfilled and the pace is faster than ever before in Kashmir history"

इस के बाद मैं "काश्मीर टुडे" मे ताया जिन्कन की राय का तजकिरा करना चाहता हू ।

"The relations between Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad, Prime Minister of Kashmir and his people are unique in India The people's familiarity is such that it can at times be embarrassing, indeed even dangerous"

वह आदमी एक मर्द-कलन्दर की तरह लोगों से घुल-मिल जाता है और उन की शिकायत को सुनता है और उनको सुन कर हत्तुलइमकान उन को दूर करने की कोशिश करता है । और हमारे दोस्त इस जम्हूरियत को भी पसन्द नही करते । वह यकीनन हिन्दुस्तान का नुमाइदा है । वह इन्टीग्रेशन का हामी है, और लोगो से बहुत ज्यादा ।

अब मैं आपके सामने रूस के मौजूदा वजीर आजम, मिस्टर ख्रुश्चेव का काश्मीर के बारे मे नजरिया आप के सामने रखना चाहता हू ।

It shows that the peoples of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, who belong to different nationalities and different faiths, live as friend and want to work for the well-being of their beloved State—the Republic of India"

The question of Kashmir as one of the States of the Republic of India has already been decided by the people of Kashmir This is the people's own affair"

जनाबे वाला, इसके बाद मैं आप के सामने वरतानिया के साबिक वजीर आमज, मिस्टर एटली, की राय रखना चाहता हू । वह काश्मीर मे तशरीफ लाये थे । उन्होने

[श्री० मु० तारिक]

अपनी आखों से वहा पर सब हालात देखे। अल्ला उन की तबियत चाही, वहा गये और बहुत से लोगो से मिले। आखिर मे उन्होने फरमाया कि—

"Altogether my impression is that judging by results, the present regime is successful It is also thoroughly democratic with local self-Government all way up from village I think that Kashmir has definitely opted for Union with India"

जनाबे वाला, ये उन लोगो की राये हैं, जिन के बारे म दुनिया के लोगो का यकीनन यह कहना है कि वह बहुत बडे आदमी हैं। मैं हज्बे-मुवालिफ से पूछूगा कि ख्रुश्चेव साहब ने काश्मीर के बारे मे जो कुछ फरमाया है, वह उन्होने नेक-नीयती से कहा है या नही। इस का फैसला मैं उस पर छोडता हू। सारे ऐवान से और खास तौर पर हज्बे-मुखालिफ से मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि मैं काश्मीर के मामले मे किसी किस्म की भीख नही मागता और न ही किसी खास रियायत की दरख्वास्त करता हू। मैं यह भी नही चाहता कि इस बात के पेशे-नजर कि हमारी सरहदो पर बाहर के हथियारो से लैस दुश्मन खडा है, मुल्क के किसी हिस्से मे जम्हूरियत को पनपने न दिया जाये। लेकिन मैं सिर्फ एक दरख्वास्त करता हू कि जमायती नजरिये की बिना पर, जमायती इत्तिलाफात की बिना पर, जमायती इक्तदार की बिना पर काश्मीर को नुक्ता-चीनी न की जाये। मैं नुक्ता-चीनी से नही घबराता हू। जम्हूरियत ने हमे यह हक बख्शा है कि हम अच्छी और बुरी बात पर अपना नजरिया सामने रखे।

इस के बाद मैं इस ऐवान और मुअज्जिज मेम्बरान की तवज्जह एक बात की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हू। अगरेजो ने हमारे मुल्क मे फसादात की बुनियाद और तक्सीम की बुनियाद इस बात पर रखी थी कि किसी को माइनारिटी करार दिया और किसी को आला जाति करार दिया। मैं चाहता हू कि अब इस किस्म की तमाम रसूमात को और तमाम नामो को हमारे यहा खत्म कर दिया जाय। हर शख्स को, हर हिन्दुस्तानी को मुल्क की तरक्की और खुशहाली के लिए दोश-ब-दोश चलने का मौका दिया जाय। किसी वक्त यहा फिर्कापरस्ती के नाम पर मीटे रखी जाती थी और उन्ही बातो ने तक्सीम की बुनियाद डाली। मैं चाहता हू कि इन तमाम बातो को खत्म कर के इस मुल्क मे जम्हूरियत को पनपने का मौका दिया जाय। हमारा यह फर्ज है कि हम इस बात का खयाल रखे कि छोटी छोटी कम्यूनिटीज की लीडरशिप खत्म होती जाती है। इस तरफ थोडी सी तवज्जह दी जानी चाहिए। यह निहायत जरूरी है कि तमाम छोटे छोटे फिर्कों का एतमाद हासिल किया जाय। उन को इस काबिल बनाया जाय कि वे फिर्के न रहे, बल्कि वे पूरे हिन्दुस्तानी बने और इस तरह एक मुत्तहिद हिन्दुस्तान को बनने का मौका दिया जाय।

نکتہ چینی پر ہی مبنی رکھا - اور ملک کی موجودہ ترقی کو - جس کا نقشہ ہمارے سامنے ہے - بالکل بھول گئے - جناب والا - دنیا میں آج جو ان دس سال میں ہندوستان کی عزت ہوئی ہے - چاہے وہ ہماری خارجہ پالیسی کی وجہ سے ہو یا ہماری اندرونی ترقی سے قابل داد ہے - جس وقت ہم نے آزادی حاصل کی اس وقت بہت سے ممالک یہ سمجھتے تھے کہ شاید ہم کامیابی سے اس حکومت کا نظام نہیں چلا سکتے - اور وہ پھر ہندوستان میں قدم رکھ سکیں گے - بہت سے ممالک اس کوشش میں تھے کہ تقسیم شدہ ہندوستان کے دوسرے حصوں کو ہتھیاروں سے مسلح کیا جائے - اور ہمیں ہمیشہ پریشانی اور فکرمندی میں رکھا جائے - لیکن ہندوستان کے عظیم الشان وزیر اعظم کی امن پسند پالیسی نے آج اُن تمام لوگوں کو مایوس کر دیا ہے - وہ آج ہندوستان کو ایک خوشحال ملک کی صورت میں - آج ہندوستان کو ایک امن پسند ملک کی صورت و شکل - وہ آج ہندوستان کو ترقی کی طرف جاتے ہوئے ایک عظیم ملک کی حیثیت میں دیکھتے ہوئے خود بھی اپنی رائے بدلنے پر مجبور ہیں -

جناب والا - آج سے چند سال پہلے امریکہ اور برطانیہ کی جو رائے

[شری ایم - اے - طاریق : (جموں اور کشمیر) - جناب ڈپٹی اسپیکر : صاحب - میں آپ کا مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے صدر جمہوریہ ہند کے خطاب پر اپنے خیالات کے اظہار کرنے کا موقع بخشا - جناب والا - آزادی کو حاصل کئے ہوئے ہم کو اب تک تقریباً دس سال ہوئے - اس دس سال کے عرصہ میں ہندوستان نے جو ترقی کی ہے یقیناً وہ قابل داد ہے -

جس وقت ہم نے آزادی کو حاصل کیا - اس وقت ہمارے سامنے ایک نقشہ تھا قتل و غارت کا - لوٹ اور آتھی زدگی کا ہندوستان کے مختلف کونوں میں - فسادات کا - ہمارے سامنے مسئلہ تھا پھر سے لاکھوں انسانوں کو بسانے کا - ہمارے سامنے مسئلہ تھا بیکار لوگوں کو کام مہیا کرنے کا - ہمارے سامنے مسئلہ تھا اپنے آزاد ملک کی حفاظت کرنے کا - میں آج یہہ بات دعوے کے ساتھ کہہ سکتا ہوں کہ ہم نے ان مسئلوں کو ایک بہت بڑی حد تک حل کیا ہے - اور ایک ہندوستانی کی حیثیت سے میں اس پر فخر کرتا ہوں -

جناب والا - نکتہ چینی کرنا کوئی بہت بڑی بات نہیں ہے - نکتہ چینی میں آپ کا کچھ صرف نہیں ہوتا - سوائے لب اور زبان کے ہلانے کا - میں نے یہ دیکھا ہے کہ ہمارے بہت سے دوستوں نے اپنی تقریروں کو صرف

مدنظر نہیں رکھنا چاہئے - ہمیں یہہ بھی دیکھنا چاہئے کہ کشمیر کو سے حالات سے گذرنا پڑا ہے - کشمیر نے کس طرح ان مسائل کا مقابلہ کیا ہے اور کس طرح ترقی کی ہے -

انسانی فطرت دنیا میں بہت بڑی چیز ہے - انسان بہت سی خواہشات پوری کرنا چاہتا ہے - اور بہت سی خواہشات میں وہ دوسرے لوگوں کا تعاون چاہتا ہے - جب یہ خواہشات پوری نہیں ہوتیں - تو ہم دوسرے آدمی کو بد تصور کرتے ہیں - ہم اس کی ہر اچھائی کو بھول جاتے ہیں - اور اگر ہماری یہ خواہش کسی بڑے آدمی کے ہاتھوں پوری ہو جاتی ہے تو ہم اس کی تمام برائی کو بھول جاتے ہیں -

جناب والا مجھے انتہائی افسوس ہے کہ گورے صاحب نے اپنی تحریر میں یہ فرمایا ہے کہ کشمیر میں سب ٹھیک نہیں ہے - حضور والا - سب ٹھیک تو کہیں بھی نہیں ہے - خود گورے صاحب میں بھی سب ٹھیک نہیں ہے - انسان خامیوں ، اچھائیوں اور برائیوں کا مرکب ہے - لیکن دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ یا کشمیر کی موجودہ لیڈرشپ نے کشمیر میں ترقی کے لئے ، کشمیر میں جمہوریت قائم کرنے کے لئے جو کچھ کر رہی ہے - اس میں وہ کہاں تک کامیاب ہوئی

[شری ایم- اے- طاہر]

ہندوستان کی خارجہ پالیسی کے متعلق تھی آج وہ نہیں ہے— یہہ ہمارے وزیر اعظم کی خارجہ پالیسی کا اثر ہے کہ امریکہ کے فارن سیکریٹری یا سیکریٹری آف اسٹیٹ مسٹر ڈلیس یہہ کہنے پر مجبور ہوئے کہ پاکستان اگر ہندوستان پر حملہ کریگا تو یقینی صورت میں وہ ہندوستان کی حمایت کریں گے - امریکہ آج ہماری طرف دوستانہ روش پر مائل ہے - روس کے وزیر اعظم یہاں آئے - اور بہت سے ملکوں کے نمایندے یہاں آئے - انہوں نے خوشحالی اور ترقی کرتے ہوئے ہندوستان کی تعریف کی -

جناب والا - میں کشمیر کے مسئلے پر کچھہ کہنے کا ارادہ نہیں رکھتا تھا - لیکن اس ایوان نے فی عزت ممبر مسٹر گورے نے اور اس ایوان میں کمیونسٹ پارٹی کے نائب لیڈر شری گوپالن نے آج کہیں الہ آباد میں تقریر کرتے ہوئے کشمیر کا ذکر کیا ہے - جب ہم کشمیر کا ذکر کرتے ہیں - تو ہم کو اس بات کا احساس کرنا چاہئے کہ ہم ہندوستان کے ایک ایسے حصہ کی بات کر رہے ہیں جس کی سرحدوں پر دشمن کھڑا ہے - جس کی آزادی کو ختم کرنے کے لئے بہت سے ممالک سازش کر رہے ہیں - ہم کو ایسا کرتے وقت صرف اپنے سیاسی یا جماعتی نظریات کو ہی

جناب والا - ٹرانسفر آف سروسز آن دی یونین لسٹ کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں -

"Transfer of services on the Union List. The responsibility to administer departments like National Highways, Telephones, Telegraphs, Income-tax, Broadcasting and Customs, etc. has been transferred to the Central Government after the adoption of the State Constitution"

جناب والا - ایکسٹینشن آف دی آتھارٹی آف دی آڈیٹر جنرل آف انڈیا کے بارے میں میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

"Extension of the authority of the Auditor General of India. The Accounts and Audit Department of the State is now under the Auditor General of India whose nominee runs the department in the State ..."

جناب والا - ایک بہت بڑا مسئلہ تھا انٹیگریشن آف سروسز کا - اس کے بارے میں آپ دیکھیں -

"Integration of services: State cadre of IAS and IPS officers has been created and these officers are now being trained through the Union Ministry of Home Affairs"

یہ ایک پراسس ہے - ایک نقشہ ہے ہماری ترقی کا - اور یہ سب چیزیں وجود میں آئی ہیں سنہ ۱۹۵۳ع کے - بہت ہی قلیل عرصہ میں ہم نے بہت سی چیزوں کو کیا - اور ابھی بہت سی ایسی چیزیں ہیں جن کو ہم تکمیل تک پہنچانا چاہتے ہیں - ہمارے یہاں تعلیم مفت ہے -

ہے - اس نے جو کچھ کہا ہے اس کی میں تعریف کئے بغیر نہیں رہ سکتا -

گوپالن صاحب نے بھی یہ فرمایا ہے کہ کشمیر میں جمہوریت نہیں ہے - گوپالن صاحب یہاں موجود نہیں ہیں - لیکن ان کی خدمت میں ایک شعر پیش کرتا ہوں -

اٹلی نہ بڑھا پاکنی دامن کی حکایت - دامن کو ذرا دیکھ - ذرا بند قبا دیکھ -

ان انسانوں کو جو شیشے کے محلوں میں رہتے ہوں - ان غریب لوگوں پر جو جھونپڑوں میں رہتے ہوں پتھر نہیں پھینکنا چاہیئے -

فنڈامنٹل رائٹس کا ذکر کیا گیا اس کے بارے میں میں عرض کرتا ہوں -

"Application of Fundamental Rights: For the first time since State's accession to the Union in 1947, the people of Jammu and Kashmir were enabled to exercise fundamental rights as enjoyed by the citizens in other parts of India."

جناب والا سپریم کورٹ کے بارے میں یہاں بہت کچھ چرچہ کی جاتی ہے - اس سلسلہ میں میں جناب کی توجہ اس طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں -

"Extension of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India: The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been made applicable to the State in the same manner as in the rest of the Union save in respect of article 136 of the Indian Constitution."

بھی نہیں پہنچا سکتے -

ہم نے دیکھا یہ ہے کہ اس وقت میں کشمیر کے بارے میں کیا رائے قائم کرنی چاہئے - جناب والا - یہ کہا جاتا کہ کشمیر ترقی اور جمہوریت کی طرف نہیں جا رہا ہے - میں اس بارے میں چند غیر ملکی لوگوں کی رائیں اور نظریئے ، جو کہ نہایت اعلیٰ رتبے کے لوگ ہیں ، آپ کے سامنے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں -

جناب والا - سب سے پہلے میں آپ کے سامنے مسٹر اے - ایم - روزینتھل جو کہ نیو یارک ٹائمز کے کارسپانڈینٹ ہیں کی رائے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں جو کہ انہوں نے اپنے ایک ٹیلیگرام میں ظاہر کی -

"The people are getting many of their demands fulfilled and the pace is faster than ever before in Kashmir history."

اس کے بعد میں "کشمیر ٹو ڈے" میں ڈیانکن کی رائے کا تذکرہ کرنا چاہتا ہوں -

"The relations between Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad, Prime Minister of Kashmir and his people are unique in India. The People's familiarity is such that it can at times be embarrassing, indeed even dangerous."

وہ آدمی ایک مرد قلندر کی طرح لوگوں سے گھل مل جاتا ہے اور انکی شکایات کو سنتا ہے اور انکو سنکر حتے الامکان ان کو دور کرنے کی کوشش

[شری ایم- اے- طارق]

لوگوں کو جمہوریت کی طرف لے جانے کے لیے تعلیم کی بہت ضرورت ہے - اگر کشمیر کی موجودہ لیڈرشپ غیر جمہوری ہوتی تو یقیناً کشمیر میں تعلیم کو یہ اعلیٰ رتبہ حاصل نہ ہوتا -

جناب والا - اور بہت سی چیزو کے بارے میں محض سیاسی نظریوں کی باتیں ہمارے خلاف کہی گئی ہیں - یہ کہنا کہ وہاں جمہوری رواج قائم نہیں ہے غلط ہے- وہاں اپوزیشن ہے وہاں ڈسا کریٹک نیشنل کانفرینس ہے وہاں پر پرجا پریشد ہے - آپ سب اس چیز سے واقف ہیں کہ پرجا پریشد ایک فرقہ وارانہ جماعت ہے - لیکن باوجود اس کے پرجا پریشد کو تقریر کرنے - اخبار چھاپنے اور حکومت پر الزام لگانے کا حق ہے - ان کے بہت سے نیتا ہیں جو ہماری اسمبلی کے ممبر ہیں - اور جب چاہیں اور جو کچھ چاہیں کہ سکتے ہیں - اسمبلی سے باہر انہیں پوری آزادی حاصل ہے - لیکن جناب والا - ایک بات ہے جس کی طرف میں اس ایوان کے ممبران کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں وہ یہ کہ کشمیر میں تخریبی کاروائیوں کی اجازت نہیں دی جائیگی تخریبی کارروائیاں جو پاکستان کے ایجنٹوں کے ذریعے قیام میں آتی ہیں - ان تمام باتوں کو ہم نے

کے لوگوں کا یقیناً یہ کہنا ہے کہ وہ بہت بڑے آدمی ہیں - میں حذب مخالف سے پوچھونگا کہ خروشچیو صاحب نے کشمیر کے بارے میں جو کچھ فرمایا ہے وہ انہوں نے نیک نیتی سے کہا ہے یا نہیں - اس کا فیصلہ میں اس پر چھوڑتا ہوں - سارے ایوان سے اور خاص طور پر حذب مخالف سے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میں کشمیر کے معاملے میں کسی قسم کی بھیک نہیں مانگتا اور نہ ہی کسی خاص رعایت کی درخواست کرتا ہوں - میں یہ بھی نہیں چاہتا کہ اس بات کے پیش نظر کہ ہماری سرحدوں پر باہر کے ہتھیاروں سے لیس دشمن کھڑا ہے ملک کے کسی حصے میں جمہوریت کو پنپنے نہ دیا جائے - لیکن میں صرف ایک درخواست کرتا ہوں کہ جماعتی نظریے کی بنا پر - جماعتی اختلافات کی بنا پر - جماعتی اقتدار کی بنا پر کشمیر کی نکتہ چینی نہ کی جائے - میں نکتہ چینی سے نہیں گھبراتا ہوں - جمہوریت نے ہمیں یہ حق بخشا ہے کہ ہم اچھی اور بری بات پر اپنا نظریہ سامنے رکھیں -

اس کے بعد میں اس ایوان اور معزز ممبران کی توجہ ایک بات کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں - انگریزوں نے ہمارے ملک میں فسادات کی بنیاد اور تقسیم کی بنیاد اس بات پر رکھی کرتا ہے - اور ہمارے دوست اس جمہوریت کو بھی پسند نہیں کرتے ! وہ یقیناً ہندوستان کا نمائندہ ہے - وہ انٹیگریشن کا حامی ہے - اور لوگوں سے بہت زیادہ اب میں آپ کے سامنے روس کے موجودہ وزیراعظم مسٹر خروشچیو کا کشمیر کے بارے میں نظریہ رکھنا چاہتا ہوں -

"It shows that the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, who belong to different nationalities and different faiths, live as friends and want to work for the well-being of their beloved State—the Republic of India"

"The question of Kashmir as one of the States of the Republic of India has already been decided by the people of Kashmir This is the people's own affair"

جناب والا - اس کے بعد میں آپکے سامنے برطانیہ کے سابق وزیراعظم مسٹر ایٹلی کی رائے رکھنا چاہتا ہوں - وہ کشمیر میں تشریف لائے تھے - انہوں نے اپنی آنکھوں سے وہاں کے سب حالات دیکھے جہاں انکی طبیعت چاہی وہاں گئے - اور بہت سے لوگوں سے ملے آخر میں انہوں نے فرمایا کہ

"Altogether my impression is that judging by results, the present regime is successful It is also thoroughly democratic with local self-Government all way up from village I think that Kashmir has definitely opted for union with India"

جناب والا - یہ ان لوگوں کی رائیں ہیں - جن کے بارے میں دنیا

[شری ایم۔ اے۔ طاریق]

تھی کہ کسی کو مائناریٹی قرار دیا اور کسی کو اعلی جاتی قرار دیا - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اب اس قسم کی تمام رسومات کو اور تمام ناموں کو ہمارے یہاں ختم کر دیا جائے - ہر شخص کو - ہر ہندوستانی کو ملک کی ترقی اور خوشحالی کے لئے دوش بدوش چلنے کا موقع دیا جائے - کسی وقت یہاں پر فرقہ پرستی کے نام پر سیٹیں رکھی جاتی تھیں اور انہیں باتوں نے تقسیم کی بنیاد ڈالی - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ ان تمام باتوں کو ختم کرکے اس ملک میں جمہوریت کو پنپنے کا موقع دیا جائے - ہمارا یہ فرض ہے کہ ہم اس بات کا خیال رکھیں کہ چھوٹی چھوٹی کمیونٹیز کی لیڈرشپ ختم ہوتی جاتی ہے - اس طرف تھوڑی سی توجہ دی جانی چاہئے - یہ نہایت ضروری ہے کہ تمام چھوٹے چھوٹے فرقوں کا اعتماد حاصل کیا جائے - ان کو اس قابل بنایا جائے کہ وہ فرقے نہ رہیں - بلکہ وہ پورے ہندوستانی بنیں اور اس طرح ایک متحدہ ہندوستان کو بننے کا موقع دیا جائے -]

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura) I sometimes feel very disgusted that my suggestions and my submissions are not followed and attended to I said that these two things do not go hand in hand—on one side we speak of socialist pattern and, on the other side, we see the President coming right royally I wish that there will not be contradictions in the statements of our great leaders I will speak here of my principle, my principle is: all to work for all to make all happy. I do not regard these different parties as different. I only believe that they are all my countrymen and we are all trying to make our country prosperous and happy I have said in my amendment

> "but regret that the Government has failed to frame the Budget so as to avoid the necessity of raising loans"

When our Government speaks of Mahatma Gandhi they praise him very much They make memorials for Mahatma Gandhi But they do not act according to the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi Mahatma Gandhi, when he introduced charkha, meant that people will make everything they need in their own country by their own hands That is what he meant But it is not followed Our Government is taking loan after loan and burdening our generations to come with a great burden So, I have said let us follow a system by which we make all that we can with our own resources, even if we cannot make very rapid progress.

Then I have said

> "but regret that the Address does not recognize the labours' right to an equitable share in the profit"

I am very glad indeed that the President's Address has accepted my long-heralded plan that labour should be associated with the management Labour should also be given, I say, full half share of all the profit

Then I have said

> "but regret that the Address does not suggest the formation of a World Federation to reduce the tension in the international sphere"

I honestly believe that the only way to stop wars between nations is a World Government, World Federation. Now very important people, Ministers, Prime Ministers sometimes, of different

countries speak of the necessity of a World Government. But, unfortunately, our hon. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, though he admits that a World Federation should come, does not work for a World Federation. I have said, and I repeat, that we should take World Federation as our creed, as the Slavs of Russia adopted communism or the Anglo-Saxons adopted democracy. This fact has been repeated by a very important newspaper, *Ashahi* of Japan. *Ashahi* has asked Mr. Kishi, the Prime Minister of Japan, to adopt World Federation as the creed of Japan and to invite all the nations of the world to co-operate on the plan for a World Federation.

I cannot help repeating this too often. I want to repeat it always whenever I get an opportunity that: "speak not please of this danger and that danger; speak not please that there is danger in the Middle East and we have sent the people to Indo-China, we have done this and we have done that". I say that these partial patching methods do not succeed. The only way is world federation. Of course, I have a plan of world federation with the capital at Honolulu and every continent to be a self governing province.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why Honolulu?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: If such a plan is adopted and if Asia is one of the provinces of the world federated government then in that there will be a district from Iran to Assam and there will be no Pakistan There will be the principle of local liberty but all unity in federation. In such a case there will be no danger of war between Pakistan and India.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): Whom do you suggest in the Prime Minister's place in the world government.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Then I say that adequate steps be taken to check the waste of time and energy and on this I can say a lot. I say that the principle should be that all should be employed. There should be work for all and bread for all. Once when I was speaking in the United States of America I said that for 2,000 years we have prayed: Give us day by day our daily bread. Now let us take spades in our hands and work and so be sure that every one gets his daily bread.

Unfortunately in our country when my hon. friends speak of welfare of all and of very good plans and programmes, what are they doing? They have developed a band of intellectual workers. They tax the people and divide the money among themselves. That is what they are doing. They are not thinking of the common man and the man in the street. How many people are there who are unemployed today, without their daily bread and without their right—spiritual, moral and political? So, I say that we should remodel our whole Plan and programme and re-organise and overhaul the Government. This system of Government made by the British for the British was only to suck the blood of India and take money to England to build great palaces. This system of government is wrong. This system of government bribes our intellectuals or well-educated youngmen to work for this system and not care for the people below.

Now I must say a few words about some of the speeches which I have heard here. One hon. friend spoke a great deal against co-operative system and its methods. I beg of my hon. friends to realise as to what all this is about. You have not understood how the mind works, why it works and for what purpose it works. I will explain it to you.

When some people get hold of the Government, whatever they be—it may be a caste: it may be a tribe or he may be a dictator—when once they are in command of the Government and hold the reins of the State,

[Raja Mahendra Pratap]

then they always try to make their own chairs secure That is what is always done Now, what do these hon friends do? There were *maharajas* in the country They realised that there were some people called subjects So they thought of arousing the subjects against the *maharajas* They aroused them and the *maharajas* had to run away Their States were taken over They saw that these *zamindars* also have great power because they have wealth Now what to do? They thought of arousing the peasants and they aroused the peasants They did away with the *zamindars* Next what do they find? They find that a well-to-do peasant is also a danger to their Government so let him be put down This is what the co-operative system is Now they are trying to arouse the landless people against the peasants who are well-off These are all tricks which should be known What is behind them? It is always the blood current There are always some castes There are always some tribes There are always some national blood currents which govern the country or the larger areas Our Communist friends do not know this I want to tell them that it was the Jews' great brains, that of Karl Marx and Engels and others which found out as to what was the matter in Russia and in Germany and who were ruling They found out that the Czar was ruling the priests were ruling and the businessmen were ruling This is natural *Brahmins* did the same That I have told you before The *Brahmins* the *Rajputs* and the *Banias* made an alliance and ruled This is natural So, when the Jews found that out they said, 'Down with the King down with the priests and down with the businessmen" They could develop a revolution and turned out the King they turned out the priests and they turned out the businessmen Then what happened? What happened was that all the great posts and important positions were monopolised by the Jews I was in Soviet Russia in those days (*Interruption*)

An Hon. Member: You were not born then

Raja Mahendra Pratap. Mr Trotsky, Mr Lunachasky, Mr Radek, Mr Kaminef and all these were Jews They held the most important places In Soviet Russia, of course, there was great hatred against the Jews I was there in those days and I saw it myself and heard it myself The Russians called these Jews as Judes They were saying, "These Judes have taken our country These Judes have done this and done that" There was a great commotion in the people They thought as to what to do Then the Russian minds found out a good leader in Mr Stalin He was not a Russian and so the non-Russians could be satisfied Mr Stalin was only a leader of a small community—a blood current the Georgians, who are called Gurji in Turkish language He was made the leader

Mr Deputy-Speaker The hon Member's time is up

Raja Mahendra Pratap I am saying something historical I am sorry that you are not paying attention to that I will tell you very briefly in a few minutes

They did a great deal of nationalisation What is nationalisation? I said before also and I say again that nationalisation is nothing but a system of certain intellectuals to control wealth This is what is nationalisation I say Give people liberty You may make money as much as you like and by any means We do not mind that but we shall control as to how you spend the money If a Czar indulged in naked ballet—it is a kind of dance in Russia—then what is the difference if Mr Stalin also indulged in naked dances? So I say that there should be a moral system for the country We want you to spend your money in schools, in colleges, in service to the people and in uplifting the common man But we will not allow these recourses *shikars* and hunting

parties. We will not allow these dancing parties. It is a shame for the capital of India to see in the newspapers advertisements of dances in the Imperial Hotel. Pictures of seven or eight women are given and the advertisement reads that there will be a performance by those women at midnight in the Imperial Hotel. Is it not a shame? I believe our government officials should do penance for that. They should go on hunger-strike.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, I am going to put a stop to that. (*Rings the Bell*).

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, our hon. President has not kindly taken notice of my five points. I want that India should be out of the Commonwealth. There should be Aryan from Iran to Assam and Nepal to Ceylon. The workers should be given half share in the management and in profit. There should be self-government, home rule in every village and town. Still these captains, collectors and *thanedars* are ruling the country. I want that every caste, every profession should be organised in every village and in every town, and the *chaudhuries* or the leaders of these castes and professions should rule the town and the village. The police should be under them. Every school should have with it factories, farms and fields. There should be no fees for students. The students should work and produce their necessities of life.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी ने जो अभिभाषण दोनों संसदों के सदस्यों के सम्मुख दिया है, वह वास्तव में बहुत ऊंचे दर्जे का है तथा वर्तमान भारतीय परिस्थितियों का एक वास्तविक चित्र उन्होंने हमारे सामने रखा है। इस अभिभाषण से पता चलता है कि बहुत सी कठिनाइयों का मुकाबला करते हुये भी देश कितने सुन्दर ढंग से उन्नति कर रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के इस अभिभाषण के लिये मैं आभार प्रकट करना चाहती हूं और उनके अभिभाषण का मैं धन्यवाद के साथ स्वागत करती हूं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना का जिक्र किया है जिसका तीसरा वर्ष समाप्त होने जा रहा है। इन तीन वर्षों में बहुत बड़े बड़े काम हुये हैं। बहुत से उद्योगों में हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी होता जा रहा है, इसकी एक झांकी जनता को १९५८ की प्रदर्शनी में मिली है और सन्तोष की भावना जनता में पाई जाती है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में खेती के सुधरे हुये तरीकों को अपनाने का जिक्र किया है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारी खाद्य स्थिति बहुत कुछ सुधर सकती है अगर इन सुधरे हुये तरीकों को अपनाया जाये। साथ ही साथ सहकारी तरीकों को अपनाने से भी बहुत तरक्की हो सकती है। सहकारी तरीकों को अपनाने से किसानों को बहुत सी आसानियां होंगी। सच्चा समाजवाद लाने के लिये हमें एक और भी कदम उठाना होगा और वह भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित करने का है। यदि ऐसा किया गया तभी सच्चा समाजवाद कायम हो सकता है तथा तभी हम उस लक्ष्य की ओर अग्रसर हो सकते हैं। इससे, मैं समझती हूं, बेरोजगारी भी काफी हद तक कम हो सकती है। वह एक बहुत ही लाभदायक प्रयोग सिद्ध होगा।

फसलों को भारी हानि पहुंचने के बावजूद भी तथा अनेक कठिनायों के होते हुये भी, हमारी सरकार ने खाद्य अन्न पर पूरा काबू पा लिया है, यह एक बहुत

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

बड़ी बात है। मैं यह चाहती हूं कि छोटी-मोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं को हाथ में लिया जाये। अच्छे बीज किसानों में वितरित किये जाये तथा और जो सुविधायें किसानों को दी जा सकती हैं, दी जायें, ताकि वे अपनी कड़ी मेहनत का फल पा सकें। भारत एक महान कृषि देश है और इसमें जन-शक्ति है, मेहनत करने की बहुत ताकत है और उसका पूरा लाभ उठाया जाना चाहिये।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में सामुदायिक विकास योजना का भी जिक्र किया है जिस के अन्तर्गत तीन लाख गांव आ चुके हैं। इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि सामुदायिक योजना के जरिये से गतिशील हुए हैं और जिन गावों में अच्छी तरह से कार्य हुआ है, वहा पर देखने में मालूम होता है कि गाव वालो की जिन्दगी कुछ बदल गई है। इस चीज का पता गावों में जाकर और गाव वालों से मिल कर और उनसे बातचीत करने से ही लग सकता है।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण मे राउरकेला तथा भिलाई की धमन भट्टियो आदि का भी जिक्र किया है। यह भी हमारी उन्नति का द्योतक है। हमारे देश मे जहा पहले कुछ भी नही बनता था अब इतने बडे-बडे कारखानो की स्थापना हो रही है और कुछ मे तो उत्पादन भी शुरू हो चुका है। इन सब से इस बात की झलक मिलती है कि देश कितनी उन्नति कर रहा है। राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने अभिभाषण में तेल, प्राकृतिक गैस आदि का भी जिक्र किया है। ये दोनो ही बहुत लाभदायक चीजें हैं और अगर बाद में इनका निर्यात भी किया जा सके तो यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात सिद्ध होगी और तरक्की का यह भी एक रास्ता सिद्ध होगा। जम्मू और काश्मीर राज्य में भी राजौरी नामक जगह पर एक गांव में, सुना गया है, कुछ तेल की खोज हुई है। मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हू कि वह जल्दी से जल्दी उसकी तरफ ध्यान दे ताकि उन लोगो को भी कुछ फायदा हो सके और साथ ही साथ रियासत में भी कुछ आमदनी का जरिया खुल सके।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी आज्ञा से अब मैं कुछ शब्द जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहती हूं। भारत के अन्य राज्यो के साथ-साथ हमारा राज्य भी काफी तरक्की कर रहा है, वहा भी काफी तरक्की हो रही है और वह हर पहलू से आगे बढ रहा है। शिक्षा, चिकित्सा, सिंचाई, विद्युत आदि का विस्तार करने की कई योजनायें कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। काश्मीर उद्योगो की स्थापना की दिशा मे भी काफी आगे बढा है। वहा जाने वाले यात्रियो के लिये काफी अच्छे प्रबन्ध किये गये है जिस से यात्रियो को काफी फायदा और सन्तोष हुआ है। सहकारिता का काफी तेजी से विस्तार हो रहा है और इस दिशा में काफी सफलता भी मिली है। रावी तथा प्रताप नहर की टेक्नीकल, आर्थिक उपयोगिता की जाच हो चुकी है उस से हजारो एकड जमीन जो कि बकार पडी है जब वह योजना पूरी हो जायेगी तब उसमे अनाज की पैदावार होने लग जायेगी। आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक क्षेत्रो में प्रगति भी बडे सतोषजनक ढग से हो रही है और वहा की जनता का जीवन स्तर बहुत ऊचा उठा है इस बात का तभी पता चल सकता है जब कि हम गाव वालो से मिले और उनसे बातचीत करे और उनसे इस बारे में पूछे कि कितनी तरक्की हुई है मैं कहना

चाहती हू कि भारत के और राज्यों के साथ साथ काश्मीर मे भी तरक्की हुई है। मैं जम्मू-काश्मीर राज्य के गावो मे घूमी हू उन गांव वालो से मिली हू और मैंने पाया है कि वे खुशी से और सतोष के साथ अपने दिन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं। वर्तमान सरकार पर उनका पूरा भरोसा है। विरोधी दलो की तरफ से समय समय पर काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कहा जाता है। मेरी समझ मे नही आता है कि ऐसी कौनसी बात है जो किसी से छिपी हुई है या ऐसी कौनसी बात वहा हो रही है जिस पर भरोसा नही किया जा सकता है। काश्मीर मे आज तक जितने भी लोग यहा से या विदेशो से गये हैं और उनमें बडे बडे नेता भी गये हैं जैसाकि हमारे भाई तारिक ने भी कहा है और उन्होने वहा पर हुई आर्थिक सामाजिक और राजनीतिक तरक्की की बहुत तारीफ की है। हजारो की तादाद मे यात्री वहा जाते हैं, काश्मीर की कोई भी बात किसी से छिपी नही रह सकती है और सभी ने देखा है कि कितनी अच्छी तरह से लोगो का जीवन स्तर ऊचा उठ रहा है और काश्मीर दिन-प्रति-दिन तरक्की कर रहा है। मैं तो कहूगी कि हमारे समद् सदस्यो को अधिक से अधिक तादाद मे वहा जाना चाहिये और वहा के हालात को समझने की कोशिश करनी चाहिये और यदि उन्होने ऐसा किया तो उन्हे खुद मालूम हो जायेगा कि किस बात मे कितनी सचाई है और सचाई क्या है, वहा की जनता कितनी उन्नति कर रही है किसी को किसी प्रकार के भी राजनीतिक प्रभाव मे आ कर सच्चाई को न भूलना चाहिये।

प्रजातत्र तथा चुनाव आयोग का अधिकार क्षेत्र उन राज्यो तक बढाने की बात भी कही जाती है। इस की ओर मे सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहुगी। भारतीय सविधान द्वारा काश्मीर को कुछ अधिकार और कुछ रियायतें दी गई हैं। आन्तरिक शासन के मामले में काश्मीर स्वतन्त्र है और उस स्वतन्त्रता को बनाये रखने के लिये काश्मीर को उन रियायतो पर गर्व है। केन्द्रीय निर्वाचन आयोग का उस राज्य पर अधिकार लागू होने से सब कठिनाइया दूर नही हो जायेगी। अगर कोई समझता है कि सभी कठिनाइया दूर हो जायेगी तो मैं समझती हू वह बहुत गलती पर है। वहा के सविधान को जो हिन्द सरकार की तथा भारतीय सविधान की स्वीकृति प्राप्त है उसके अनुसार वहा जो चुनाव होते हैं, वे निष्पक्षता से होते हैं। विरोधी दलो को वहा पर कार्य करने की पूरी स्वतन्त्रता है। सविधान सभा मे विरोधी दल भी है। विरोधी दलो को वहा पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने की पूरी आजादी है, वहा पर प्रेस की पूरी आजादी है और वहा पर जो समाचार पत्र निकलते हैं, उनमें से कुछ विरोधी दलो के भी हैं। काश्मीर मे प्रजातन्त्र अभी बच्चा है। केवल तीन वर्ष हुये हैं जब कि वहा पर सविधान को लागू किया गया था। इन सब बातो को देखते हुये काश्मीर के लिये सब कुछ एक दम करना सम्भव नही है और इससे कठिनाइया पैदा हो सकती हैं। वहा पर चुनावो की पूरी स्वतन्त्रता है। जनता स्वतन्त्रतापूर्वक अपने प्रतिनिधि चुनती है और उन पर उसको पूरा भरोसा है। जनता द्वारा जो प्रतिनिधि चुने जाते हैं वही ससद् के लिये प्रतिनिधि चुनते हैं, ऐसी वहा प्रणाली है। वहा के सविधान के अनुसार, चुनाव होता है नेशनल कान्फेन्स के प्रतिनिधि अधिक तादाद में चुने जाते हैं, उसी पार्टी के लोग ससद् के लिये भी सदस्य चुनते हैं। नैशनल कान्फेस पर जनता का पूरा भरोसा है वहा की जनता जानती है जो उसकी कुर्बानिया जो कि उसने दी हैं और जो कुछ वह अपने मुल्क के लिये कर रही है। इसलिये आज जनता अपनी सरकार के साथ कधे से कधा मिला कर चल रही है।

बहुत सी चीजें जिन को समझना और जिनके बारे मे सोचना हमारे लिये आवश्यक

[श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता]

है। मुझे आशा है कि सदन उस सरकार को, जो इस समय वहां सत्तारूढ है, पूरा साथ देगा, ताकि जो बहुत सी कठिनाइयां इस समय उसके सामने हैं, वे दूर हो सकें। सब से बडी बात जो काश्मीर की जनता के सामने इस वक्त है वह उस हिस्से की तरफ बहुत रहती है जिस पर अभी भी दुश्मनों का कब्जा है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस की तरफ जरूर ध्यान दिया जाये। मुझे वह दिन याद हैं जब मुझे उस इलाके में कई दिन रहने का मौका मिला था। वह लोग बार बार मुझ से कहते थे कि जब कभी तुम को मौका हो तुम यह सन्देशा उन लोगों तक पहुंचा देना कि हम भारत सरकार का साथ देना चाहते हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगी कि इस के लिये जो भी जरूरी कदम हों, जल्दी से जल्दी उठाये जायें।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद करती हूं कि आपने मुझे कुछ कहने का मौका दिया।

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopargaon) Sir, in the President's Address, what is broadly reflected is the economic order in this country I am sorry to say that there is complete absence of reference with regard to the social order of this country Both the orders must go together There have been Members in this House who have been complaining that the Five Year Plans are not being successful There may be various reasons as to why the Plans are not being successful But, one of the reasons must be that our social order is not in a proper way Therefore, steps must be taken to see that the social order is going in the proper fashion That is why the framers of the Constitution have enjoined in article 38 that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life. Even though it is one of the articles in the Directive Principles which cannot be enforced, yet, this is an article which cannot be neglected Therefore, my submission is that in the President's Address, there is complete absence of reference with regard to the social picture.

There is also another article in the Constitution, article 44, which speaks about a uniform civil code We have been telling the world that ours is a secular State Still, we have not been able to have a uniform civil code Had that been done properly, probably we would have been justified in saying that ours is a secular State We are going on with the respective personal laws When the question with regard to the Buddhists was raised in this House *the hon Home Minister was* pleased to say that the Buddhists are different from Hindus If that is the position so long as personal laws are being continued, a separate legislation will have to be given to the Buddhists If a separate legislation cannot be given, then, it will be a denial of justice to the Buddhists That way also this problem must be considered Whatever may be the views of different hon Members, whether they like or do not like there have now been manifestations of the movement striving for social order Take for instance, the movement which is going on in the Marathi and Gujarati speaking areas Even though it is a movement for the establishment of two unilingual States still, it is my submission that the movement is a manifestation for a social order Similarly in the south, there is a movement called the self-respect movement There are many who criticise that movement There are many who resent that movement In spite of that, the Government cannot ignore the movement We cannot be indifferent to the movement Similarly, there is a movement led by the Akali Dal Whether it is reasonable or unreasonable, that is quite a different matter But, the social manifestation is there Similarly, the movement of the Buddhists is getting momentum throughout the country

Therefore, my first submission is, it is no use ignoring the social order, because, the solid foundations of a State are laid only on a good social order If there is no solid foundation of a good social order, the state machinery may not work properly and these are the signs why the Five Year Plan, according to me, is not being successful

Just as there is complete absence with regard to the social order in the President's Address, similarly there is complete absence with regard to what I may call even a political order With regard to this, I may give two instances The first instance is, there is a talk by responsible leaders in *the country as to whether the Parliamentary* system of Government has failed or whether it is working successfully There have been responsible leaders like Shri Jaya Prakash Narayan saying that the Parliamentary system of Government has failed in this country We have got to consider whether there is any truth in it, whether the Government is expected to make any improvement and whether the Government is expected to make any observations with regard to constitutional conventions Therefore, this is a matter which should also be considered by the Government Another instance is with regard to minorities The minorities accepted the Central Government and they advocated that the Centre must be strong enough This advocacy was made because they thought they would be protected But, now the Centre has become such a huge instrument that the Centre has become like a big stone on the chest of minorities The minorities have not been able to have any say at all They are not able to have any share in the administration, they are not able to have any share in the services, much less in the other social welfare things Ours is a republican form of government The essence of the republican form of government is that exploitation, whether of man by man, or of a class by a class, or of a nation by a nation, must be eliminated. So, it is no use merely saying that we have got a socialistic pattern of society

15 hrs

I know that something good is being done The rich people are being taxed, but where exactly does all this money go? To me it appears that a peculiar class is coming into being which is enjoying these benefits, that is to say, the benefits are being enjoyed to the exclusion of the poor, and particularly of the backward classes It is a paradox that the poor are being deprived and at the same time *the rich are also being deprived* The rich people are being taxed, but where does all this money go? Can anybody from the Treasury Benches stand up and say that the common man is really benefited What is the record what are the statistics, to show that the common man's lot has been improved?

In regard to this I will cite the example of the Backward Classes Commission The Commission came into being as a statutory Commission because the Constituent Assembly then thought that there must be such a body in order to investigate into the injustices and the discriminations that were made against the backward classes Accordingly a report was submitted Now, what has happened to that report?

There is a provision in the article that certain grants should be made with regard to these backward classes The Home Minister says in the Memorandum of Action on the Backward Classes Commission's Report that already there are schemes in the Five Year Plan No separate grants are made We are told that there has been a provision made to the tune of nearly Rs 200 crores in the Five Year Plan for the backward classes. Where is all this money going?

[Shri B C Kamble]

I will give you an example Everywhere we are requiring money. In the State of Bombay there is an enactment called the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act Under that there are people from the former Scheduled Castes who used to render services to the community and to the Government They have lands measuring at least one or two acres We had carried on a great agitation for the last 20 years with Dr Ambedkar as the leader and we had demanded that this system should be abolished, we should be made the owners of the land and the full assessment should be charged The Government of Bombay have come out with piecemeal legislation, and they have abolished the system, but what are they doing? They are not applying the whole Act to the State of Bombay They said there was no money If we demand a crore of rupees out of these Rs 200 crores supposed to be for the welfare of the backward classes, is Government prepared to give it as a loan or by way of a subsidy or in the form of welfare schemes to the Government of Bombay, so that the whole problem can be solved?

But what we are learning to our astonishment is that the Government of Bombay have issued an order that the lands of these inferior village servants should be either sold or leased by auction Already I have received a letter and a complaint that in my own village these lands are to be auctioned or leased Is it a Welfare State, a socialist pattern or welfare of the backward classes? What is it we are not able to understand Money where required is not given, and large sums are being surrendered This is an instance where all the money is being enjoyed to the exclusion of the benefits of the poorer classes, and that is why I say this is not the proper way of dealing with things

I will give you another instance, the question of waste land There are nearly 900 crores of acres of cultivable waste land in the country The Government of India is now coming forward with a proposal for co-operative societies. With regard to the co-operative societies I would like to submit this Why is Government not trying first with regard to this cultivable waste land? Distribute this cultivable waste land to the landless persons, have co-operative farming, make an experiment with them first How is it that this land is allowed to be idle? The planners have not thought for the last ten years about the proposal of the waste land

Shri Asoka Mehta was once good enough to say that there is a connection between the food problem and foreign exchange I would like to add a little more to it There is a triangle of this problem, *viz*, the food problem, foreign exchange and waste land If we can profitably use the waste land and give it to the landless and enthuse them, I am quite sure the food problem to some extent can be solved and even the problem with regard to foreign exchange also, to that extent, can be solved

Now I come to the question of the minorities On 13th May 1958 I read the speech of the hon Prime Minister which he made on 11th May in the open session of the Congress When I read the speech I had so much comfort in my mind, because the Prime Minister made, in brief, the following points

The first point that the Prime Minister was good enough to make was that the Congress would be marked out if fair opportunities were not given to the minorities

His second point was that the question of services or share in the services for the minorities was a question of bread and butter and it affected them psychologically and pathologically

The third point that the Prime Minister made was that justice to the minorities should be done not according to the wishes of the majority, but that there should be some terms of agreement with regard to justice being done He also made a reference to the statistics that he was collecting

After reading that statement or speech, I wrote to the hon Prime Minister thanking him for taking up the cause of the minorities, and I requested him to give certain statistics, I requested that a list of the minorities should be given, I suggested that the respective rights of the minorities should be given and also the statistics about which the hon Prime Minister had spoken The Prime Minister was good enough to reply under his own signature, but what he replied was that he had no information at all in his possession I wrote to him back saying that I was sorry that as Prime Minister he was not possessing that information

What I am suggesting is that the approach should be made with mutual respect with respect for the minorities as well as the wishes of the majority, and therefore what I am submitting is that the minorities should get their share

I would not have opened this topic here because I know what has happened in this Constituent Assembly I know there were two sets of proceedings In the one set of proceedings all the shares of the minorities were conceded, and later on, because of the happenings in the Punjab and Bengal, the question was reversed to the extent of the reservation of seats in the legislatures With regard to the items, it was not reversed With regard to the other items, whatever was adopted from the Advisory Minority Committee's Report as moved by Sardar Patel was accepted, but then I am making a reference because the matter can probably be dealt with well only if the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission are accepted with regard to the services and they are carried out faithfully But what is happening? The Backward Classes Commission has recommended certain reservations It is a statutory commission, established under an article of the Constitution The Backward Classes Commission has recommended that in class I 25 per cent in class II 35 per cent, and in classes III and IV 40 per cent of the posts should be reserved for the members of the broad category called backward classes Since then, we have been coming forward in this House and pleading for the Buddhist converts, but we are told that we cannot get any share in the services There are instances where simply because a person states that he is a Buddhist, his application is turned down We had been pressing upon the Home Ministry to see that these instructions are properly implemented My submission is that let Government formulate a certain definite policy Are there minorities or are there no minorities? If there are minorities, which are the minorities which are so recognised? What is the broad policy? If there are any rights, what are their rights? If Government want to say that the minorties have no existence, well, Government can say so, and accordingly we shall act, we are bound to submit to what Government have to say But if Government have to be fair, they have to give all the necessary information I have been trying to find out from various sources whether any such information is forthcoming or not, but there is none so far

Therefore, my submission is that with regard to the Buddhists, let Government appoint any committee of their own, and let Government investigate the conditions under which these people live, and whether they deserve any share in the services, whether they deserve any concessions in the educational field and in welfare schemes and so on Merely excluding a particular section of the population simply

[Shri B C Kamble]

because they have converted themselves to the Buddhist faith is not proper, is not just, and that was why I referred in the beginning to justice being done to people in this social order

Finally, I have to submit one point regarding developmental expenditure There are so many development schemes, but what we find from the budget estimates is that large amounts are being spent on non-developmental items Particularly, I would refer to defence The amount which is being spent on defence must be reduced And how can it be reduced? If the problems which are thorny, and because of which we feel that the security of the country is in stake, are solved, then alone the expenditure on defence can be reduced Can it be done? I submit that it can be done and it must be done Otherwise, for how long are we to go on spending over these matters?

Let the Prime Minister call all parties together, and let each party accommodate its point of view with regard to Kashmir and Goa, and let there be an agreed solution If there is going to be no agreed solution now, when is there going to be any agreed solution? The Prime Minister's policy is good, and he says that he does not want to solve these problems by force, these problems must be solved by negotiation But all parties must cooperate and accommodate their point of view For how long is the present situation to go on? I am speaking this because it tells on my bread, upon the bread of the backward people, upon the bread of those who are suffering, because a large amount is being spent on non-development items, we are suffering Therefore, my submission is that just as the Prime Minister is now calling for the cooperation of the different parties, maybe for the execution of the Plan, or maybe for joint farming, or maybe for any other purposes, in the same fashion, all these problems must be settled Otherwise, files are being piled up one over another, and there is a larger number of papers, and the questions are not solved

If we can come together in this way, I am sure there will be a greater sentiment of nationality, a greater sentiment with regard to our nation being strong If, on the other hand, we are merely pulling in different directions, I am afraid that things will go worse If people come together in this way, then all the minorities also will come together, and they can participate in the government

If I make a small claim which has been included in the report of the Constituent Assembly, that a kind of convention should be observed that the effective representatives of almost all important minorities—I do not know whether they are religious or linguistic minorities which have been referred to, but I know there is mention about the religious minorities—should be included as members of Government I do not know whether Government will concede that claim But indirectly, the Congress Government are following that method

In the changed circumstances, should Government reconsider its own policy and come out with a statement with regard to the co-operation of the different political parties as well as the minorities, I submit that we shall be too willing and too glad, probably on reasonable terms, which the respective parties and the respective minorities may consider satisfactory and proper, to agree to co-operate for the implementation of the Five Year Plan.

Shri Jhunjhunwala (Bhagalpur) Whatever achievements have been made by Government are according to the policy enunciated by them All these are creditable, and Government deserve our congratulations But there are certain points regarding which I want to say something

As I have said, the achievements are creditable, but these have been at a very high cost and avoidable waste and a great liability incurred for the future, which will have great adverse repercussions on our future plan and our economy so much so that during the period of the Third Plan or even earlier, we shall have to pay about Rs 125 to 150 crores annually If I were to enumerate the leakages which have occurred in different directions, it will take the whole of my time I shall therefore, content myself merely by referring to the speech of Shri Acharya Kripalani But the pity of the whole thing is that even our Ministers do not realise *what is going on If any question* is put to them they simply evade it The other day Shri Nath Pai and Shri Morarka raised a discussion on the avoidable waste in our steel plants about which Acharya Kripalani also has spoken It is necessary of course, that we should advertise our achievements, and let the people know what our Government are doing but it is regrettable that when a Member of Parliament points out o a particular defect the Minister instead of merely repeating the achievements, should have heard from the Member concerned and had guidance from him as to how it could be avoided and thus taken a lesson from it for the future For the future, I suggest that the Ministers should not take that attitude while replying to questions and discussions The Chair had suggested that instead of Members putting all sorts of questions it would be better if they wrote to the Minister concerned and get his reply and if they get a satisfactory reply they should content themselves I wrote to a Minister, twice thrice, but it is irritating to find that he did not even care to send me a reply Ultimately, a question had to be tabled Then the Cabinet Minister of the Ministry said that such and such is the position regarding this question Of course the Minister to whom I had written should have taken me into confidence

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Which Ministry was it?

Shri Jhunjhunwala. I do not want to disclose the name of the Ministry If the Minister is here, he will understand it Neither do I want to name him and embarrass But it was most irritating that he was evading, in spite of my requesting him orally and writing to him again and again This was a question whether foreign exchange to the extent of about 50 lacs was involved

It has been said that ours is a socialistic pattern of society and we want to create such a society So far as *future planning is concerned*, the President has also mentioned something about it If the Government have failed in any direction, in any achievement it is in creating a socialistic pattern of society Of course, so much money has been spent I do not say that they have not spent for the people but even in what has been spent not more than 20—25 per cent has gone to the pockets of the villagers The lot of the villagers and of the lower middle class people has become more and more deplorable, not that they have gained anything by these achievements

It is said that there has been an increase in national income There has been a 13 per cent to 15 per cent increase in our national income and it is said that our national income will be doubled in a certain number of years But I would like to ask what has been the increase in cost of living. About three hundred per cent even more Comparing the cost of living with the increase in national income, I would ask hon Members to consider what portion of it has been saved The average *per capita* national income has been Rs 280 It is an illusory figure How much of the increase has gone to the poor people? Have Government collected any statistics to show how much of this has gone to the villages and how much to the big industrialists and capitalists I was

[Shri Jhunjhunwala]

reading the other day that there has been an expenditure per capita of Rs. 280 by the people But I would like to know how much the villagers —most of whom have to go on with one meal a day—have spent? This is the fate of the people

It has been admitted on all sides that there has been a decrease in employment and it is necessary to increase employment Our President has said

> "It is proposed to prepare a preliminary Draft Outline Plan Frame for the Third Plan by the end of this year The principal objectives which we have accepted are a substantial increase in national income"—

I have already referred to that, as to what it has amounted to the poorer people till now and what it will amount to the richer people Then

> "rapid industrialisation "

This is all right—

> "expansion of employment on a sufficient scale "

What sort of employment are Government creating? The other day I was reading a speech of the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh in which he said that about 4000 employment opportunities would be created by appointing teachers for primary schools I have had often occasion to go to villages and I find that the employment that they get is of such a humiliating condition that it is better that they do not get it They get about Rs 30 or Rs 40 per month Though the Government take credit that they have created 4000 or 5000 opportunities for employment, such employment is not even sufficient to feed the employee, what to talk of his family of two or three people

So instead of saying anything more regarding our achievements in the past, I want to make a suggestion for the future It is very refreshing that Government have decided that they will invite the co-operation of all political parties I have every hope that all political parties will co-operate in making the third national plan in such a way that the poorest may be benefited I suggest that apart from political parties—which have to do more with their politics I do not say all, but some of them have to do more with their politics and for getting power—Government should invite the co-operation of non-political parties also There is one non-political party led by Acharya Vinoba Bhave They are working only for the villagers and for the downtrodden They will be the best advisers for the Third Five Year Plan If at all Government want to do anything for the villagers and the downtrodden, they should invite the members of that organisation to take part in the framing of the Third Five Year Plan

The Third Five Year Plan should be employment oriented It should not be in the way I pointed out in the beginning, namely, the way in which some employment opportunities are created As the president has said, not in his Address to Parliament but at several other places these employments should be self-generating and self-reliant Priority should be given to those self-reliant and self-generating employments In framing the Third Plan, the Government should take this point into consideration and give priority to it and see that every citizen of the country has some self-generating employment

As I said before, the condition of the poor villagers and of the lower middle classes has been very regrettable They are in great difficulty The Government should think out in the Third Plan to make their conditions better If that is not done, it will not be right to say that we want to create a socialist pattern of society If what we have done in the past is repeated in the Third Plan then socialist pattern of society will remain a dream

I do not think I have to say anything more I shall simply point out the concluding paragraph of the Address

> 'We have however, even more than ever before, the duty and the opportunity to endeavour with greater determination, discipline and sense of purpose to make our democracy a reality in terms of the masses of our people"

I request Government to see that the Third Plan is framed in a way, as has been expressed by the President in the last page I lay stress on the word masses

Acharya Kripalani said that corruption is too much Government also said that there is corruption, but it is at lower levels It is most unfair and unjust to say that it is at lower levels Corruption grows at lower levels by taking the examples from above, and that is what is happening in the districts and other places

I do not want to say more Government should search their hearts and find where corruption lies, how the money which is collected from the people is wasted and how these leakages and wastage can be stopped so that we can make better progress

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir I will first of all refer to paragraph 9 of the speech of the President It is said

> Food and food prices are the most important factors in the regulation of our economy On these largely depend other factors vital to our planning and progress, such as availability of foreign resources for development, the balance of payments position, the maintenance of internal price levels and the arrest of inflation if and when it tends to set in"

I wish the Government of India—especially the Department of Food and Agriculture—realised the importance of our food problems Because, unless we are in a position to have some reasonable solution to the food problem, it is difficult for us to think of a Third and future Plans for this country

It is rather regrettable that though Government pays lip service to the contribution made by the agriculturists especially the producers of foodgrains the way our food problems are bungled by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture gives us no hope that we shall be in a position to have a stable food situation in the near future

In this connection I will first of all refer to the statement of Shri Desmukh which was quoted by Swami Ramananda Tirtha, the problem and paradox of today, that is that in spite of our having a bumper harvest this year, the food prices are soaring I will add only this, that in spite of the fact that Government have taken to what is called State trading, in spite of the fact that we have a bumper harvest the food prices should soar and should not be available to the common man of this country

Before we try to diagnose the real problem we must realise what Government is doing by saying that they are taking to State trading If, really, Government were serious in the matter of State trading they should ensure to the producers of foodgrains-especially rice and wheat—a reasonable price for their produce They should also ensure to the consumer reasonable prices at which he can get them with the average income that the country has But, what have they done instead? They have appointed a few middlemen the millowners as their purchasing agents, and from high positions in New Delhi they have stated that such and such shall be the price of rice in Orissa, such and such in Madhya

[Shri Supakar]

Pradesh, this shall be the price of wheat in Punjab and so on And, they have washed their hands clean and sat quietly in their ministerial gaddis and not taken care to see what is happening in the countryside As a consequence, it has appeared to me like inviting a pack of wolves and preaching to them the sermons of non-violence and putting them in charge of a flock of sheep and hoping that the sermon of non-violence will have its result on the pack of wolves

It has been found, as a consequence of this policy of the Government of India, in Orissa, though Government say that they have fixed the price of rice at Rs 16- at which the purchasing agents should procure foodgrains, they are not doing so They are preventing the producers from getting a reasonable price and consequently rice is being purchased at Rs 11- in Orissa In Orissa on the border of Bengal, on the one side we find that rice is purchased at the rate of Rs 11 to Rs 12|- per md , and, on the other side, in Calcutta, for example, we find that the common man is purchasing rice at the rate of Rs 24 to Rs 25|- per md Where goes this difference? Who takes this profit? I wish the Government of India or the authority who says that State trading is their own responsibility had any share in this huge profit accruing between the purchase of the foodgrains and the sale to the purchaser But we find that the State gets nothing The whole thing, practically goes to the purchasing agents who have been appointed by the Government If this is the policy of State trading, I do not know what will be the future of our country and what will be the future prospects of our foodgrains, of our producers and our purchasers This is a fact which discourages the cultivators from investing and from taking an enthusiastic part in the Grow More Food Campaign and in making this country self-sufficient so far as foodgrains are concerned In those areas when the monsoon is not very favourable, the producer suffers because he does not get enough. The Government is not there to help either the producer or the purchaser It says "Look here, the monsoon is very bad and therefore we cannot help either the producer or the purchaser" When the monsoon is favourable and the harvest is good, they leave everything in the hands of the middlemen, the purchasing agent and the producer is in a worse position than in those years when the monsoon was bad The vagaries of the Government are more unpredictable and more dangerous than the vagaries of the monsoon so far as the producer is concerned If in spite of this sort of the policy of the Government, we *expect that we are going to solve the* food problem of our country and attain self-sufficiency in food-grains, I believe we are living in a fool's paradise If the Government is really going to do anything to solve the food problem they must do something in this connection They must see that the producer gets a fair price and the purchaser gets the grains at a reasonable price It is not too late in 1959 to formulate such a policy

In the matter of solving the food problem of this country many policies are dictated and discussed, both in the academic sphere and also in the political sphere So far as the problem of agriculture is concerned, I do not think either the political parties as such or the Government give sufficient importance to the reorganisation of our agricultural departments the pivot of more production We have recently received the report of the Agricultural Administration Committee which has very thoroughly dealt with the problems that are facing this country and the remarks that are made in this report are very much revealing I have no time but I will quote only one or two paragraphs from this report, from page 7, where the opinion of one Dr Ensmmger has been quoted by this Committee

"The administration and staff of agricultural departments needs to be thoroughly reoriented, on a vigorous and broad scale, to give first priority to an impact action programme for higher food production The crux of the problem now is one of gearing up its administration to get the food produced

As one looks at the administration of agricultural programmes, both in the Centre and the States one observes two disturbing things. First, there seems to be an almost total absence of any sense of urgency about increasing food production, there is even, one might say, what appears to be an actual acceptance of the traditional village farming methods which yield so little The conviction that these ways must be changed, and that it is the crucial business of the agricultural departments to change them does not seem to have taken hold The tendency appears strong to keep to the traditional emphasis on regulatory activities rather than active field development, or, to put it bluntly, to concentrate on paper rather than people"

We have spent several crores of rupees on the department of agriculture to produce more food The whole of community development administration is geared to the production of more food in the countryside We find from practical experience, as the Committee also found, that most of the activities of the agriculture department as well as the community project administration are towards distribution of seeds and fertilizers rather than impart the know-how of what is known as the extension programme Unless that is done, these troubles so far as food and other problems are concerned will not be solved

I will refer to one another paradox of our food and agriculture department We find that so far as Orissa is concerned, it has been exporting its rice to its neighbouring States of Bihar and Bengal for the last so many decades But this year, the Government of India have appointed the mill-owners as their agents. We are told that the hand-pounded rice is not accepted and only milled rice is accepted by them Hand-pounding of rice encourages more employment The Khadi and the Village Industries Commission gives Re. -/3/- bonus for each maund of hand-pounded rice but here is a paradox and the State trading agents of the Government of India now say that they are not prepared to take hand-pounded rice That only shows how confused is the way of thinking of the Government of India They must look into these matters and there must be some consistency in their policy.

So far as the industrial development is concerned, I must congratulate the Government of India in having opened the Rourkela and the Bhilai blast furnaces on the 3rd and 4th February respectively of this year although the programme was delayed by about five weeks Acharya Kripalani referred this morning to the waste so far as the steel projects in the public sector were concerned In the production of steel, we must carry the private sector and the public sector side by side and we must see that our cost is competitive That is to say, our production cost must be competitive with the production cost of the Tatas and the IISCO Unless we do so, it will have its repurcussions. Though the Government of India is the authority to fix the selling price of iron and steel produced from all these factories, and although it may fix it at a higher level, it will have its repurcussions in giving more profit to the private sector Since we have taken to new methods of production—LD process—and so on, we must see that our prices are competitive. Unless that is done, our public sector activities may not be as good and as competitive as the private sector.

[Shri Supakar]

Lastly, so far as the boundary disputes are concerned, reference has been made to Maharashtra and Mahagujarat questions It is known that so far as the border dispute between Bihar and Orissa is concerned, the people of Orissa have always considered the people of Seraikella and Kharsawan as their own brethren because those two places were previously in the Orissa States and were only merged with Bihar for a temporary period It is unfortunate that the States Reorganization Commission took absolutely no notice of this problem I hope that though the Government of India may not be willing at present to re-transfer these two tracts to Orissa, they will see that as the States Reorganisation Commission has mentioned in its recommendations the interests of the so-called minorities, the Oriyas, their culture and education in schools are adequately safeguarded

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput) Mr Deputy-Speaker I am glad to associate myself with the motion of thanks moved by my hon friend Shri Kasliwal The President, in his Address, has given a dispassionate review of the achievements of the Government and laid stress on the broad policies of the Government Objections have however, been raised by some of the hon Members that the Address has not touched many of the broad and burning problems of the day I may point out that it is not necessary for the President to deal with all the subjects under the sun He is the Head of the State unlike the President of the United States of America who is not only the Head of the State but also the Head of the Government As such the American President gives a message to the nation and also gives his own views about the Government's policies In our country, the President, being the Head of the State only, refers to the achievements of the Government in the past and the policies of the Government in the coming year

The President was pleased to observe in his Address the objectives of our planning and said that by the end of the Third Five Year Plan, a sound foundation will have been laid for future progress in regard to our basic industries, agricultural production and rural development, thus leading to a self-reliant and self-generating economy Our objective or goal is the establishment of a socialist pattern of society and, as such, whatever policies the Government adopts are towards the achievement of this goal Our second Five Year Plan is based on that objective It is true that the progress is not very great It cannot be assessed however, in the middle of the Plan As a matter of fact as the President has observed, it is only by the end of the Third Five Year Plan we will be able to lay the sound foundations for a better society It is not correct to assess the achievements in the middle of the Plan These ten years the Second Five Year Plan period and the Third Plan period are what is called the crossing of the threshold at a time when the living standards and the saving potential of the country are at a very low ebb

True it is that there is some increase in the national income of the country and also in the *per capita* income of the individual There is expected to be a ploughing back of about 11 per cent of the national income into our economy by the end of 1960 61 So when we are going ahead with the economic development it is but correct that we should have assistance from foreign countries There is nothing wrong in that We have been receiving assistance from the European countries and also from the capitalist countries By getting assistance from the capitalist countries it does not mean that our economic policy is going to be shaped or guided by those countries We are not enamoured by the capitalist economy of America or by the centralized economy of the Soviet Union We have our own economic basis and our Plan is framed accordmg to the economic needs of the country

There can be no objection, as I said, in receiving foreign assistance in our developmental economy Even Russia in the earlier years after the revolution had secured assistance from America, and America also, in the earlier years, had assistance from other European countries So, it is not correct to say that we should not have assistance from foreign countries either in the shape of loans or grants or aids

But I may observe that there can be no real development of the country in any direction unless its millions are assured of a necessary minimum food The common man measures development in terms of food Several major irrigation schemes have been undertaken in the second Plan, but I am sorry to observe that we have not been able to achieve the targets There are various reasons for this Several dam projects have been completed, but one finds that a channel which goes on for more than 100 or 200 miles does not give the same water to the land situated at the tail end of the channel as to the land situated at the source Secondly, there are no intermediate reservoirs provided I am referring to the Hirakud project in particular The commanding area, according to the estimate was 4 lakh acres and odd, whereas we find that only 2 lakh acres of land were irrigated The reason is, as I said, there are not intermediate reservoirs, and there were no feeder channels either and no supply channels too The people were not willing to take the water because they were afraid of having to pay water rate because of these plan projects Because of these big projects, our planners did not lay much stress on minor irrigation schemes in those areas One reason was that in 1953-54, we had a bumper crop and we were complacent I am glad to find that, as the President has observed, greater importance and stress is now laid on minor irrigation projects also We cannot afford to ignore our irrigation tanks and the wells

The President has been pleased to refer to the rising food prices The only solution is we should attain self-sufficiency in the matter of food How is it to be done? In this connection, he has made reference to agrarian reforms which relate to the imposition of a ceiling on land and joint co-operative farming This morning, my hon friend Shri Masani spoke very vehemently against co-operative farming I know his views and his strength of conviction Last year, while speaking on the demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, he quoted Mr Gomulka saying that co-operative farms were a failure I may say that what Mr Gomulka said or the statistics quoted by Shri Masani related mainly to the collective farms In the collective farms which are called the Kolhozes system of co-operative farming in Russia or in the communes of China there is no freedom of the individual The man is forced to join a farm, from cradle to the grave he is looked after by the communes Even in China, people have every reason to lose enthusiasm or interest in it But in our country, what is being aimed at is joint co-operative farming In the joint co-operative farming, as I understand it from the Nagpur resolution as published, the individual farmer does not lose his interest in his land He has to pool the land that is, while retaining his rights in the land he pools along with those of the other peasants in the village All of them join together and cultivate the land They have the advantage of improved implements, mechanization and all that, with the result that everyone stands to gain I cannot understand for a moment the objection raised namely, because the boundaries of a holding are lost, a man who has a title deed to certain acres of land loses his right and so the system is wrong Supposing 10 villagers in a village join voluntarily to pool their land about 100 acres in extent and cultivate jointly, they divide the produce according to their interest in the land The man having five acres will get the return in proportion to the extent of the land he

[Shri Jaganatha Rao]

owns. I do not see how it can be argued that the moment pooling of land is there, the incentive is gone and the owner loses the interest.

16 hrs.

Secondly, most of the holdings are uneconomic holdings and no ryot will be able to cultivate it himself. Mr. Masani also referred to the Adivasis of Ranchi district I know the Adivasis of Koraput district from where I come. It is not correct to say that Shri Jaiprakash Narayan or Acharya Vinoba Bhave tried to distribute the land to the villagers. What they did was, they collected the villages, but till today there has been no distribution of land. I have recently written to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to take some steps in this regard. It is not correct to say that the Adivasis of Ranchi district or Koraput district will be unwilling to cultivate the land on a joint basis They will be only too glad to have some assistance from the State or from any other source

If the villagers all join together, the Adivasis could not go against this principle of co-operative farming. Of course, it is a voluntary affair. Simply because a target has been fixed in the resolution, it does not mean that the Government or the party is going to bring coercion or force the villagers. What are called "service co-operatives" will be introduced first and three years later co-operative farming will be introduced In these three years, the people will get accustomed to these co-operatives and they will be educated about the advantages of co-operative effort and they will voluntarily join the joint co-operative farming enterprise Moreover, this joint farming also gives scope for social cohesion. The villagers can live together and they can develop the spirit of co-operation and corporate life

Along with the co-operatives, there are also the *gram panchayats*, and they should also share the responsibility of democracy. We have about 6 lakhs villages in the country and if the villagers do not share the democracy that we are enjoying, there is no meaning. It is this basic approach of the Congress resolution passed at Nagpur.

Collective farming can be ushered in the villages which are the subject-matter of *gram dan* or where attempts are being made to reclaim land and where the East Pakistan displaced persons are going to be settled in certain areas where the land is new. They have no right to the land, it belongs to the State If a hundred persons are located in a particular area and if about 200 or 300 acres are given to them, certainly that is the best opportunity for developing collective farming In villages where the individual ryots hold the lands, it will not be advisable to have collective farming But the owners of the land can join together and form co-operatives to their mutual advantage.

The President was pleased to refer to the rapid industrialisation in our country I am not going to deal with it at length, but I will say it is happy sign that in the field of industry, we are progressing very well. Apart from the basic industries, the ancillary industries also have shown good progress The progress in industrial production achieved in 1957 has been maintained in 1958 Our export trade also has been maintained at the 1957 level Considering the fact that there is competition from other countries in our traditional items of export like tea, jute, handlooms, etc., our Government will have to see that our export trade is not only maintained, but also improved, so that our foreign exchange position improves

Regarding our foreign policy, I may observe that the visit of promient statesmen from various countries to our country is a great recognition of the stature and the role our country has been playing in world affairs. Our

policy of non-alignment and non-interference has won universal approval and recognition. The recent visits of our President to Japan, Malaya and Indonesia are more in the nature of pilgrimages in the cause of peace and the world has recognised that our foreign policy is one which promotes the cause of world peace.

With these words, I support the motion of thanks

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): The President's Address has failed to touch the very core of the problem which is facing us today The question that is there in everybody's mind is, why is there so much frustration in the country and why is it that the suffering of the people is mounting? The real reason is that the traders, the hoarders and the big business community whom the Government is unable to control, are holding the community to ransom

This year we are told that in the matter of food, we are in a very happy position We are told that Nature has been kinder to us Our Minister says that we have been blessed with a bumper crop In this very contradictory situation, on the one hand we are told that we have a bumper crop and on the other hand, we find that rice has disappeared from the market and the price of wheat has soared up which the Government is unable to control We are often told by the Prime Minister that the crux of the problem is that workers, peasants and everybody must produce more It is on production that the wealth of the nation depends and the standard of life of the people has ultimately to find its solution And yet, we find that this year in spite of having a bumper crop, the food situation is completely outside the control of the Government Why is it then there is this kind of poverty in the midst of plenty? I do not say 'plenty' in the sense that we have enough according to prescribed standards, where each person could have food with a healthy calorific value, but certainly it is a situation where there could be no question of food shortage At least things should have proved better than last year.

The real reason is that the policy of the Government has been such that it has helped the hoarders and wholesalers. The bankruptcy of Government policies has to be seen not ideologically, because we have brought about State trading. State trading is something that we have wanted to introduce, but let us look at the way in which it has been brought about. I know in detail the position in my State of West Bengal, where we were told there had been a very good crop But now, as is usual with official statistics, we are told that we have a worse deficit than we had last year We are deficit by 2,21,000 tons Later on, we may be told that it will be more In Bengal, in spite of the fact that the Centre had told our State to go in for State trading, floor prices were not given The whole of December went without a floor price, when distress sales had to take place But on the first of January, a floor price was given, but after that we find that rice has disappeared from the market Who are our agents, the State trading agents who are buying on behalf of the Government? They are the rice-millers and the wholesale traders. And we are told now by our Food Minister, the notable Shri P C Sen, that this state of affairs has been brought about because the peasant is not selling; not because the wholesaler is not selling but because the peasant is not selling This is the position as far as the State of West Bengal goes, and they have told us that with impunity

Formerly in the markets of Calcutta 42,000 maunds of rice used to come in every day Now it has sunk to 5,000 maunds In this situation what is the Government doing? We are told that there are fair price shops. Our Union Minister for Food says that he is sending all that is required by the States But in the fair price shops of Calcutta, leaving out the other markets like the village mandis, you cannot get rice. Further, the price of rice has gone up in the State of West

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Bengal. I can quote the figures or statistics of the agricultural price index. Last year the price of coarse rice in Calcutta in December was Rs. 22·4. This year it is Rs. 22·75; still the Minister says that the price of rice has gone down. Where has it gone down? It has gone down in an area like Orissa where there has been a good crop. This is the contradiction. Wherever there is a good crop the prices fall far below even the cost of production. I have been told by the Orissa friends that the price of rice for primary producers has gone down below the cost of production. And wherever there is shortage, these sharks or vested interests play with the life of the people. This is the contradiction which has been brought about in every sphere of our economy, and it is this very thing that has not been dealt with by the President in his Address, and that is why there is so much of suffering amongst the people.

The funny thing is that today all the blame is put on the peasant. This morning when I was hearing my hon. friend, Acharya Kripalani, I was reminded of this matter. When he spoke of corruption he said that corruption is only at the lowest level. Certainly, there is corruption at the lowest level; nobody can deny that But what about the people at the top? He said that people at the top are not able to control corruption at the bottom. How can we control corruption when we find at the top are people such as Shri S. P. Jain? Shri S. P. Jain was entertained by the President twice at least and he goes to the President frequently. Very recently at the Calcutta Raj Bhavan he got an audience with the President. What about the Mundhra deal? We see the highest in the land being associated with the Mundhra Deal. We see the Prime Minister calling upon the Minister whose connection with the Mundhra deal was discussed in this very House. We have also seen the Mathai affair. Therefore, we see only the bottom; we do not see the top. But unless the top is properly controlled, the bottom can never be controlled either. It is from the top that we have to begin.

In the same way, we have to begin with the wholesaler. But we do not begin with the wholesaler or the hoarder. Our Ministers come forward and say: it is the peasant who is not selling. This is a contradiction which our Presidential Address has failed to take note of. Then we put all the blame on State trading. It is not State trading that is to be blamed but the dealers and hoarders who, in the name of State trading, want to make money. We have not taken effective action in that respect and that is why the Government policy has failed.

Why is it that hoarders are not apprehended? We do not find any hoarder being apprehended. When it is a question of the utilisation of the powers given under the Preventive Detention Act, who are actually apprehended? People who are demanding the stoppage of illegal transfers of land, people who are demanding that their lands should be given back to them. In the State of West Bengal are the largest number of security prisoners held under the Preventive Detention Act. If you analyse the figures you will find, they are peasants and workers who are demanding their wages or fighting against retrenchment or against illegal transfers. But when it comes to a question of hoarders, they are let off.

What has happened to the recommendations of the Food Enquiry Committee? Have we gone in for socialisation of the wholesale trade? Have we set up the price stabilisation board? Government suggests a committee of departmental Secretaries; that is all that we are told. Has the Central Food Advisory Committee been formed? And yet we talk of co-operation. It is true that the Prime Minister has set up an all-party committee at the Parliamentary level. But when it comes to the States, with great difficulty the State Advisory Councils have been formed in a few States. Does it mean that we do not want co-operation

at the State level, we do not want co-operation at the rural or village level, at the level of the units, at the level of the panchayats and the sub-divisions? What has the ruling party to say about this? They say no, we utilize this committee for our political power However much you may talk of social co-operation, that is some thing that is exhibited at the top only In its actual implementation, in finding out who are the hoarders, in knowing how the Government should implement its State trading in a proper manner, you must have co-operation at the village level, the level of the peasantry But there seems to be no all party committee at that level It is a very complex problem and it is the States that have to implement it Still, the State Governments and the ruling party have refused to do so

I bring before this House another case an astounding case, to show how cheap we hold Indian lives, and that is the case of the miners who were killed in the Chinakuri colliery accident It is really amusing Now we talk of corruption at the various stages Now the report of the Court of Inquiry set up by this very House has been placed on the Table of the House today and if the Members go through it they will find the astounding conclusions arrived at by this Committee This Chinakuri Mine is actually a mine which was worked by one of the biggest colliery companies in the whole of India belonging to the British firm Andrew Yule & Company They mine about 3 million tons of coal a year In this Chinakuri mine at the time of the accident namely, 19th February 1958 the monthly production shot up to about 14 000 tons from hardly 7 000 tons Now we claim that they achieved this because they did not care for the labour they recklessly exploited them and they did not care for the safety rules Now we know that nearly 300 workers were killed I have before me the conclusions of the Committee which say that 176 is the figure given by the owners and that is accepted by the Court of Inquiry Yet, I have before me a plan which was submitted before the Court of Inquiry and this shows that at least 216 bodies were there in the pit itself Now it is simply a question of arithmetic, adding 216 with the rest that were found after de-watering The Court of Inquiry, instead of judging the evidence in front of them says that there were near about, but not more than 176 bodies Is this how we treat human life of the Indian miner, the most exploited of the workers in the whole of India

Then, we find that in this very Company 7 major accidents have taken place in recent times And what was the role of the Department of Mines? Here I should say that most terrible is the attitude of the Deputy Minister of Labour When a few days ago, a month or two ago, in this very House when a question was asked about North Kujama Colliery disaster he said that only eight people were killed and that is why there was no inquiry into that It was not a major accident, he said If this is the attitude of the Deputy Minister of Labour, what can you expect from the Department of Mines? This Department of Mines, especially persons like Mr Grewal, who was the Chief Mining Inspector, and others, we find do not even care to go down the mines after the disaster Can you believe it when I say that not once did they go down after the Chinakuri accident took place? After the Amlabad accident it was stated by the Court of Inquiry that immediately an accident takes place a special investigation team should go down

Our Department of Mines said, "No, it is not necessary to have a special investigation team We shall do it ourselves" How did they do it? They stood there on the pithead and waited till these dead bodies were brought up These dead bodies were thrown 18 miles away from the place of accident on the site of the Grand Trunk Road at Bograchatti They were all heaped up The pictures of that are gruesome One cannot believe that this can happen today.

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One thinks it medieval barbarism—the type of thing that has happened there. The decomposed bodies were thrown there. And our hon. Deputy Minister said that they were there at a *smasan*. He called Bograchattis a burning *ghat*. Bograchatti is a *smasan*? It was not a *smasan*. If the site of the Grand Trunk road is a *smasan* then I am afraid I do not know as to how much respect ew attach to our dead

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Community Development (Shri B. S. Murthy): Where there are dead bodies it is a *smasan*.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do hope that our hon. Parliamentary Secretary would pay a little more respect to the dead and especially to those who have died in such a major disaster. They were burnt alive.

Shri B. S. Murthy: A *smasan* is a place where dead bodies are buried. This is *smasan* as it is explained.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I do not want a dictionary explanation as to what the word *smasan* means

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A *smasan* is where dead bodies are normally buried and where that place is fixed and specified.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is a pertinent question. Why is it that our Mining Department did not take the trouble even to go down the mines? We are told that many of the relatives —sons and relations—of the Chief Inspector of Mines and of other people are directly engaged in the various mining concerns in these areas Has that anything to do with this? These are pertinent questions and we would demand that there should be a re-trial or a re-enquiry into this whole matter because we believe that it is a stain on the name of a free Government to have allowed such a court of inquiry to falsify the evidence. There have been many statements on the matter. Books have been published. Sifting this evidence, as our hon. friend. Acharya Kripalani, says, if anything, what has been said is not correct, let Government go to a court of law and bring to book those who had the courage or the audacity to make these charges. Let it be tried out in a court of law. But, I say, they cannot do so because the evidence placed before the court of enquiry itself was such that if they were just to add up the numbers of the dead bodies, they would not have come to the conclusion of 176 dead. That is why we demand that not only there should be a re-enquiry but the entire question of nationalisation of mines ought to be taken up. There should be an overhaul of the entire Mining Directorate and there should be summary punishment to those who were guilty of dereliction of duty in this matter.

I should also like to take up another matter, that is the question of unemployment. In the whole of the President's Address there is a tendency of actually painting such a rosy picture that the real problem which is facing the people—the problem of mounting unemployment—is not there at all. Recently there was a very startling statement by Prof Mahalanobis. In the course of a review of the second session of the All-India Labour Economists' Conference held at Agra this is what he says:

> "Less than one-third of India's population was gainfully employed and of this one-third were unemployed"

He says, "The country is producing one million job-seekers every year in urban areas and 2½ million in rural areas. The extent of under-employment is still greater. According to the statistics recently gathered it appears that there are about 20 million people, who have hardly an hour's work per day, 27 million with less than two hours' work and about 45 million with less than four hours' work per day." Even without going into statistics, we know that there is this impossible

situation where, while on the one hand our Plan goes forward, even the question of educated unemployed has become a headache

In the West Bengal statistics given recently we find that unemployment has increased There has not been a decrease There has been an increase in unemployment of the educated unemployed There was recently a review of the National Register of technicians sent abroad That says that not even ten per cent of those who are sent abroad for technical training or for degrees, when they come back, get employment This is the situation The situation is aggravated—and this is very important—by greater restrictions on imports and raw material shortages as a result of which many firms are closing down and the employees are being thrown out of employment

Then there is the Government's policy with regard to the small scale industries We are told that we must seek a panacea for unemployment by having small scale industrial co-operatives I was surprised to learn as to what has happened in Madras State Rs 50 lakhs handloom rebate has not been paid to the co-operatives Then how do you expect the co-operatives to work? Rs 50 lakhs have not been paid by the Central Government to the handloom co-operatives!

16 26 hrs

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then there is the question that even where expansion is taking place people are being thrown out of employment I am taking up the case of an industry as important as that of steel Now, in the steel industry there is more and more expansion that is taking place We have given almost Rs 8 crores to a concern, like the Indian Iron & Steel Co, Burnpur, for its expansion programme This Parliament has also said that rationalisation must be accompanied by alternative employment for the workers But what has happened? What has happened is that as soon as coke ovens or blast furnaces of Kulti were closed down, about a thousand workers were retrenched This is what has happened in a sector which is supposed to be a most important and a strategic sector, in a sector which is expanding. It is here that we see this type of a policy Not only that In these very companies equalisation fund of Rs 16 9 crores is outstanding It is outstanding there in these private concerns in steel If you were to calculate the amount of interest at 6 per cent, Rs 27,000 per day would have been accruing to the Government This is not being taken yet The Audit has made a remark about it Our hon Ministers say that there would be no difficulty in getting it back When it comes to the question of throwing out workers on the street and adding to the list of unemployed, these employers are given complete freedom. They are allowed to do what they want

Not only that There is a concerted move on the part of these companies to bring pressure on the Government when there is any sort of difference of opinion between the Government and themselves as they are carrying out priority projects Our hon Railway Minister is here There is a big quarrel between the Railway Board and the Indian Standard Wagon Company of Burnpur regarding wagons It is a question of specifications It is a question of testing those specifications But what do these private companies do? The first thing they do is not to resolve their quarrels between themselves and the Railway Board and the Government they retrench the workers From tomorrow the lay-off notices on 454 ISW workers have been given They say to the workers, "You get out I save my money" Pressure is brought upon Government It is a nice way of dealing with things Take money from Government Take up priority projects and put pressure on Government Throw out workers on the

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least provocation. This is the type of thing that is going on I shall call it blackmail It is holding the community to ransom It is holding the workers to ransom And this policy is being worked out in a way with the support of the Government So, I say that they are unable to implement that very code of discipline which has been extolled in the President's Address

A very interesting letter was addressed to us by this very Indian Iron and Steel Co On the question of rationalisation there was an agreement that no rationalisation will take place except where prior discussion has taken place They said, "We are not at all aware of the agreement" As far as employment is concerned, there is no agreement The agreement is only to be implemented on the part of the workers, which employers can break with impunity This is how big business functions That is where the question of Shri M O Mathai assumes importance

Many of the people are saying, 'What is Mathai? He is a very small fry" But we think that it is important because it shows how big business tries to burrow into strategic positions from where they can get all the most important decisions and trends of policy making in the State That is why, in this context, the fantastic figure of assets of Shri Mathai assumes importance We want a judicial enquiry into that because, firstly, Shri Mathai has hidden his assets He has not given a full idea of his assets Even the hon Prime Minister seems to be misled Only a few examples will be enough to show how huge are his personal assets it is amazing According to his own showing his personal net income after paying income-tax is about Rs 27,500 per year If we find the gross income, it would be about Rs 36,000 per year This very Shri Mathai is paid a gross salary of Rs 1,500 a month or Rs 18,000 per year This means that the balance of the gross income amounting to Rs 18,000 per annum is derived from return on investments What are those investments, and those dividends? This itself would require quite an investment of a few lakhs of rupees Where did it come from? These are the questions Then, again, it is revealed that he pays an annual premium of Rs 18,200 on two of his insurance annuity policies We have learnt that he has a third annuity policy on which he has paid Rs 48,000, lump sum down in one amount in June 1947 This implies that in one year, in 1957 alone, he has paid the staggering amount of Rs 66,000 on insurance policies alone What are the implications of all this? Actually in the Agent's form itself it is written by Shri Mathai himself in his third annuity policy that his monthly income is Rs 2,000 Normally in these matters it is the gross income that is mentioned If that is so, it comes to Rs 24,000 in 1957 How has this moved up to Rs 36,000 in 1958 and after a payment of Rs 66,000 as the amount on insurance policies These are things that have to be enquired into by an impartial Judge A hurried enquiry departmentally within a week will not bring out the truth It is the public that has asked for this enquiry It should be a public judicial enquiry

Not only that There is one very important thing The Prime Minister has said that when he first joined him, this gentleman had assets about Rs 2 to 3 lakhs There is difference between two and three—a very big difference But, that again is a question which has to be looked into by a judicial enquiry How did he come by this? Anybody who had worked with him earlier knew that he has only drawing a paltry sum of Rs 400 to Rs 498 when he was working as a civilian clerk in American Supply and that only for 8 or 9 months or 1 year, he was working on a salary of Rs 800 for the American Red Cross Is it possible that such a

man could have built up assets of Rs 2 to 3 lakhs? How is it that he had that amount of assets when he left the American outfit and joined the Prime Minister? These are the things that worry the people Not because it is Shri Mathai Shri Mathai is a small fry He does not matter But Shri Mathai was very near and dealing with the most secret files of the State That is the reason why we have to find out what his concomitants are, where his connections are and how it is that even the Prime Minister is misled He said, in the trust deed we do not know that any big business house has made any donation In the gift deed of the Tees January Marg house itself—if you like Sir I will put this deed of gift on the Table of the House—it says it is given by the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills And, it is this very Birla outfit which also bought the Kulu orchard which, of course, Shri Mathai says was taken by—he lost on it—Morton & Co This Morton & Co, anybody who comes from Calcutta knows is a Birla outfit They bought it Was all this notified to the Government? If that is so, we would like the hon Home Minister to place on the Table of the House the permission which he gave and why he gave that permission It is thus how big business gets into positions of power strategic positions—I should not say positions of power but certainly positions which are of strategic value These are the things that have to be enquired into That is why we wanted a judicial enquiry Not because it is an individual called Shri Mathai but because it brings into spot light some very nefarious things that are going on as far as big business concerns go

One last point regarding the transfer of Beru Bari to Pakistan I just want to say this that we want very good relations with Pakistan We want that and we want it very sincerely and we would like to go to every length to have that But on the question of transfer of territory, we have not objected to any others, but only on the question of the transfer of Beru Bari Why? Because this is a particular case which was never brought up as a dispute by Pakistan whether before the Bagge Commission or any other We do not understand why this question was at all recognised as a dispute by our Government The second point I would like to state is that the map on which the whole thing has been discussed is a wrong map The particular area under dispute which is known as the Dewanganj area is not where it is put down in that map, and if we were to take Pakistan's claims that a straight line should be drawn along to Dewanganj, according to the place where Dewanganj is a part of Pakistan's territory would also have to be given over to us Did we know of this, and were we able to bargain on that point? This was not done

The West Bengal Government was never consulted This is an amazing state of affairs The Chief Secretary has gone to the length of issuing a statement to the press, which normally people in such positions never do He says he was called to Delhi, he did not know anything, he was never consulted they never asked his opinion and the entire matter was decided I am sure that this is a very wrong procedure At least the opinion of the West Bengal Government and its officers should have been sought since, especially, it is not an enclave And in all cases, the existing *thanas*, the police divisions have not been split up Therefore, in this case too, why should this normal procedure be given the go by?

Therefore we would again appeal to the Prime Minister to reconsider this whole matter Because it was done entirely on a wrong map, we would ask that before the Bill is brought before the House, he should take full cognizance of the desire of the people of West Bengal which is based on a legitimate claim—all parties have supported this claim and a unanimous

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resolution has been passed by the West Bengal legislature; the constitutional position should also be considered—that Beru Bari cannot go to Pakistan; it is an integral part of India.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Shivananjappa. Absent. Shri Siddananjappa. Absent. Shri Radha Raman

श्री राधा रमण (चादनी चौक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, राष्ट्रपति जी के सम्भाषण के सम्बन्ध में दो रोज से काफी चर्चा हो रही है और माननीय वक्ताओ के जितने भी भाषण हुए है उनमें उन्होने इस सम्भाषण के सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग विचार प्रकट किये है । मेरी बहुत ज्यादा देर तक बोलने की इच्छा नही है, केवल दो चार बाते ही मेरे मन मे आती हैं, जिनको कि मै इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं ।

यह ठीक है कि राष्ट्रपति जी का सम्भाषण बहुत सारी बातो का जिक्र नही करता है जो कि हमारे दिलो मे या हमारे दिमागो मे है और हमारी यह स्वाभाविक इच्छा हो सकती है कि वे तमाम बाते भी सम्भाषण में होती । मगर यह बहुत मुश्किल सवाल है कि साल भर के हमारे तमाम कामो के बारे में चर्चा हो या हम उन तमाम सवालो को सामने ले आये जो कि हमारे मन में है । राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपने सम्भाषण मे उन मोटी-मोटी बातो का जिक्र किया है कि जो आज हमारे दिमागो के अन्दर है या जो कि एक साल के अन्दर देश मे घटी है या जिन्हे हमे करना है । अगर हम उनके सम्भाषण को इस ख्याल से पढें कि कल का हिन्दुस्तान क्या था और उसके मुताबिक ही उसे देखे तो हम उसे सही तौर पर नही देख सकेगे । साथ ही साथ अगर हम वर्तमान स्थिति के अनुसार भी उसे न पढ़ें या जो परिस्थितिया हैं उनको न देखें तो भी हम सही नतीजे पर नही पहुंच सकेंगे । हमें देखना यह है कि आज हमारा देश किस स्थिति में से गुजर रहा है । जो पहली बात जो मुझे इस सम्भाषण के सम्बन्ध में कहनी है वह यह है कि राष्ट्रपति जी ने आज हिन्दुस्तान को एक चुनौती दी है और हमारा ध्यान इस तरफ खींचा है कि हम एक बडे कडे समय से गुजर रहे है और अगर हम बहुत मजबूती से और एक मुसम्मम इरादे से आगे नही बढेंगे तो हमारे सामने जो दिक्कतें है वे बढ़ेंगी । हमारे बहुत से लायक दोस्तों ने जिन्होने इस सदन के सम्मुख अपने विचार रखे हैं, काफी इस सम्भाषण की नुक्ताचीनी की है, काफी उसे क्रिटिसाइज किया है । मगर मै उन वक्ताओं के उन भाषणो मे यह देखता ही रहा कि क्या उन्होने कोई ऐसी कनक्रीट या कोई ऐसी तामीरी तजवीज रखी है जिसमे कि हमारी जो आज की मुश्किलात है और जिनमे से आज हम गुजर रहे है, जिन के रहते हम अपने कदम बढा रहे है, उनमे उससे ज्यादा तेज और ज्यादा सही कदम हम किस तरह बढा सकते है ।

सब मे पहला सवाल जो है वह खाने की चीजो का है । हम सब यह जानते है कि हमारे देश मे जमीन सीमित है, असीमित जमीन हमारे पास नही है और जितना भी अधिक मे अधिक हो सकता है, हम इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे है, जो कि जमीन अभी तक बजर पड़ी हुई है उसे तोड कर उस पर खेती की जाये, उसको उपजाऊ बनाया जाए, जो खेतीहर है, उन को हर प्रकार की सुविधा दी जाए ताकि जो अनाज वे अब तक पैदा करते आये है, उससे दुगुना और तिगुना अनाज वे पैदा कर सकें । एक तरफ बढती हुई आबादी को जब हम अपने सामने रखते है और दूसरी तरफ़ हम अपनी जमीन की सीमा को देखते हैं तो हमारे लिए इस पर विचार करना जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम उस सीमित जमीन से अधिक से अधिक कितना अनाज पैदा कर सकते हैं ताकि हम अपनी बढ़ती हुई आबादी को पूरा अनाज दे सकें

और साथ साथ सस्ती दर पर उसे इस अनाज को मुहैया कर सकें। यह बात भी इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यो को मालूम है कि हिन्दुस्तान की गाढी कमाई आज अनाज बाहर से मगवाने में खर्च हो रही है और वह अनाज हमको ज्यादा कीमत पर मिल रहा है और उसे यहा ला कर हम कम कीमत पर बेच रहे है। इस सब का मकसद भी यही है कि यहा पर किसी तरह से भुखमरी न हो, किसी तरह से लोगो को अनाज सुलभ हो सके और आम लोगो को उस कीमत पर तो कम से कम मिल सके जो कीमत कि निर्धारित की गई है हमारी सरकार की तरफ से। मै कहना चाहता हू कि अगर हम यह चाहते है कि हमारे देश के अन्दर अनाज की पैदावार बढे तो आज जो नागपुर मे हमने एक प्रस्ताव पास किया है और जिस की काफी नुक्ताचीनी भी की गई है और यह कहा गया है कि ज्वाइट कोआपरेटिव या सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज नही होनी चाहिये क्योकि इनसे बहुत से नुक्सानात होने का डर है या कहा जाता है कि वह अमल मे लाने लायक नही है मै ठीक मानता हू और मै चाहता हू कि उस पर अमल हो। ऐसे भी आकडे पेश किये गये है जिनके मुताबिक अगर हम अपने दिमाग का लगाये तो यह यकीन हो जाता है कि यह सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज और ज्वाइंट कोआपरेटिव्ज दोनो बेकार साबित होगे। मगर मै यह अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि आज हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर जितने भी किसान है, दिनो दिन उन के खेत बट रहे है, कसोलिडेशन के बावजूद भी आज उन के खेतो का जो रकबा है वह कम होता जाता है और एक व्यक्तिगत किसान के साथ अगर इस सवाल को जोड दिया जाय कि वह अच्छा बीज लगा सके, वह अच्छे बैल रख सके, वह अच्छी खाद डाल सके और अपनी मेहनत से वह खेत के अन्दर ज्यादा उपज पैदा कर सके, तो यह सम्भावना कम नजर आती है कि इतने छोटे से खेत से किसान अपनी व्यक्तिगत मेहनत से उतना अनाज पैदा कर सके, जितना हम चाहते है। अगर ऐसी सूरत में हम ने एक नया तजुर्बा करने का इरादा किया और उस में पहले सर्विस कोआपरेटिव्ज से, यानी जो आदमी जितनी मेहनत करे, दस बीस किसान मिल कर और अपनी मेहनत को इकट्ठा कर के, साथ ही साथ जितना खर्च आये उस को भी इकट्ठा कर के, होने वाली पैदावार को अपने अपने खेत के मुताबिक बाट ले, इस तरकीब से काम लें, तो मेरी समझ मे नही आता यह कौन सी ऐसी बात नजर आती है जो कि काबिले कबूल नही है या काबिले अमल नही है। हा, वह बात जरूर है कि हम बहुत सी बातो को दूसरे मुल्को की बिना पर नामजार करना चाहते है या उस की नुक्ताचीनी करना चाहते है। लेकिन मेरे उन लायक दोस्तो ने जिन्होने इस का विरोध किया या इस को मजूर नही किया, आज कोई ऐसी तजवीज नहीं रक्खी कि हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर जितनी जमीन है उस को हम जितने आदमी है उन में तकसीम कर दे तो जितना अनाज हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर आज पैदा होता है उससे कैसे तमाम आदमियो का पेट भर जाय और अनाज सस्ता भी हो जाय।' अगर कोई तजवीज इस किस्म की आती तो शायद वह जाची जा सकती और यह सोचा जा सकता कि जो कदम हम उठा रहे है हो सकता है कि वह कदम गलत हो और उस से बेहतर सुझाव हमारे सामने है जिन को हमे काबिल कबूल समझना चाहिय।

साथ ही साथ मै यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हू कि यहा कहा गया कि हमारे मुल्क के लिये मेकेनाइज्ड फार्मिंग ज्यादा फायदेमन्द नही है। सरकार की तरफ से या कांग्रेस की तरफ से आज एक आवाज किसानो को दी जाती है कि वह अपनी जमीन मे ज्यादा अनाज पैदा करने की कोशिश करें और उस के लिये पूरे इरादे से वह आगे बढ़े। किसी भी किसान से यह नही कहा जाता कि चाहे सर्विस कोआपरेटिव हो या ज्वाइट कोआपरेटिव

[श्री राधा रमण]

में आता है कह देते हैं। मैंने बनारस यूनिवरसिटी का किस्सा पढ़ा और वहां जो झगडेबाजी चल रही है पढ़ कर दिल को अफ़सोस हुआ कि हमारे मुल्क मे इस तरह के झगडे चलते है और यह सब इसलिये होता है कि चन्द एक आदमी जो दीवाने होते है और जिनके मुह मे लगाम नही होती वह झगडा खडा कर देते हैं और उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि एक बडी अच्छी से अच्छी जमात कमजोर हो जाती है और उसकी शक्ति घट जाती है और वह बदनाम भी होती है। आज हम देखते है कि हमारे मुल्क में बहुत से ऐसे सवाल खडे कर दिये जाते है और खडे हो रहे हैं और थोडे से आदमी किसी ख्याल को सामने रख कर होश खो बैठते है और वह सही बात करने नही देते और गलत काम को करवाने के लिये मजबूर करना चाहते हैं। मैं हुकमत को इस बात के लिये चेतावनी देना चाहता हू कि हमारे मुल्क में हुकूमत बगैर मजबूती के नही हो सकती। हमे जो कुछ भी अपना अमल हो उस पर बहुत मुस्तैदी के साथ कायम रहना पडेगा और जहा इस किस्म की शोरिश और शरारत होती है उसका मुकाबला मजबूती मुस्तकिल इरादे और बहुत दानिशमदी के साथ करना है। इसी सिलसिले मे मै यह भी अर्ज करूगा कि बहुत सी बातो मे मै यह देखता हू कि ऐसी चीजें जिनको कि हम लोग बहुत आसानी से हल कर सकते है, हमारी बाज सियासी पार्टियो के नेता उनके हल होने में रुकावट डालते हैं बजाय इसके कि वे उनके हल करने में सहयोग करे। बहुत से ऐसे मसले भी है जिनको कि हमारी सियासी पार्टियो को आम लोगो के ऊपर छोड देना चाहिये और उनके अन्दर अपना हाथ नही रखना चाहिये क्योकि मेरा अपना यह ख्याल है कि अगर इस तरह से वह मसले छोड दिये जायेगे तो उसका नतीजा बहुत ज्यादा अच्छा निकलेगा बनिस्बत इसके कि जो अब तक निकल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चन्द एक बातें जो मेरे विभाग में थी उनको मैंने आपके सामने यहा पर रख दिया। अब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के सबध में जो नुक्ताचीनी यहा पर हुई है उनकी जवाबदेही तो ट्रेजरी बेंचेज के लिये छोडता हू लेकिन मुझे यह चन्द एक बातें अर्ज करनी थी जो कि मैंने आपके सामने रक्खी। मै समझता हू कि हम खुशनसीब और खुशकिस्मत है कि हमे साल से एक मौका मिलता है जब हम पिछली तमाम कार्यवाहियो पर कुछ अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करते है और अपने जो इरादे होते है उनको हम और मजबूत करते हैं और आगे आने वाले जमाने के लिये तैयार करते है और इसमे हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के हैड है वह आकर हमे परामर्श देते है और उस परामर्श की पूरी कद्र होती है। हम यह चाहते है कि इस मौके पर हमे जो कुछ भी वे कहे उसको हम अपने सामने रक्खे और उस पर अमल करे। उस अमल से हम अपने मुल्क को आगे ले जा सकते है।

मै, राष्ट्रपति ने जो अपना अभिभाषण दिया है उसको निहायत ही हौसलाकुन और हिम्मत दिलाने वाला एड्रैस पाता हू और मुझे इस बात की उम्मीद है कि बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारे मुल्क मे बहुत सी बुराइया है जिनसे कि हमे लडना है और जिनका कि हमे मुकाबला करना है, हमने अगर हिम्मत से काम लिया और एकता और सगठन के साथ हम अपनी मजिल की तरफ बढते रहे तो हम जरूर कामयाब होगे।

अब यह नुकताचीनी कर देना बहुत आसान है कि हमारी सर्विसेज के लोग रिश्वत लेते है, और हमारे देश और समाज मे सब जगह घूसखोरी, अनुचित मुनाफाखोरी और व्यभिचार का बोलबाला है तो उसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि हमें उन खराबियो को अपने यहां से निकालना है। किन्तु मै यह बात

निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर कोई यह समझे कि वह सब जानबूझकर या एक इरादे से होता है, तो वह कतई गैरमुनासिब बात होगी। इन सब खराबियों को खत्म करने की इन्तहाई कोशिश है लेकिन अभाग्यवश उसमें कामयाबी नही हुई ह हमें अपने मक़सद में कामयाब होने के लिए हर देशवासी का सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त होना चाहिए और अगर वह हमें प्राप्त हो सका तो यकीनी तौर अच्छे नतीजे निकलेंगे जो कि हम निकलते देखना चाहते हैं। [राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हमारी तमाम सियासी पार्टियों को एक पुकार दी गई है और तमाम देशवासियों को भी कि वह अपने तमाम मतभेद और झगड़े भुलाकर राष्ट्रनिर्माण के इस महान प्रयास में जुट जायें और सहकार और सहयोग की भावना से देश को आगे बढाने के लिए पूरी मजबूती के साथ एक होकर अपना क़दम बढ़ायें और मैं समझता हूं कि इस पुकार के लिए हर देशवासी के दिल में जगह होनी चाहिए और उसके मुताबिक अमल करना चाहिए।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह (फ़िरोजाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता महोदय को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण मे जो एक आशा की किरण दिखाई देती है, मुझे तो वह किरण कहीं दिखाई नही दी और मुझ तो उसका कहीं पता नहीं लगता है।

आज जहां देश में बेकारी और भुखमरी का बोल बाला है वहां दूसरी ओर गेहू और खाद्यान्न वस्तुओं के दाम आसमान को चूम रहे हैं और आज जब देश की एसी दयनीय अवस्था हो रही है उसके बावजूद भी मेरे माननीय मित्र को एक आशा की किरण दिखाई देती है तो मुझे लगता है कि वह तो किसी जादू की भाषा में ही बात कर रहे हैं। आखिर देश की क्या स्थिति है ? क्या उस स्थिति का कोई स्पष्टीकरण या उसकी कोई व्याख्या राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में की गई है ? उस अभिभाषण से क्या पता लगता है ? जिस पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाने के लिए और राष्ट्रनिर्माण के लिए हमें आशा की किरण की जरूरत थी और जिस उत्साह की जरूरत थी क्या राष्ट्रपति का वह अभिभाषण देश में और उसके नागरिकों में वह आशा किरण पैदा कर सकता है ?

17 hrs.

आज देश में क्या हो रहा है ? अभी हमारी सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी ने पिछले दिनों नागपुर कांग्रेस में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया। कहा जाता है कि वह भूमि सम्बन्धी सीमा निर्धारित करने के हेतु नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव है। अब भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने और सहकारी खेती के लिए जो बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि हम सहकारी खेती करना चाहत हैं और भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित करना चाहते हैं तो मै पूछना चाहता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण मे क्या उसकी कोई चर्चा की गई है ? मैं ही यह बात नहीं कह रहा बल्कि श्री विनोबा भावे का भी कहना यह है कि तीन साल तक इंतजार करने के बाद जिस नीति को आप चलाना चाहते हैं तो उस समय आपको वितरण के लिए एक इंच जमीन भी नही मिलेगी। जब भमि की सीमा तीन साल तक निर्धारित होगी तो जो अतिरिक्त जमीन है वह बंट चुकेगी। यदि भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित करने की समस्या आप हल करना चाहते है तो आपको यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि यह चीज खेती की समस्या से बहुत ही गम्भीर रूप से जुड़ी हुई है और उसका तो सीधा-सा रास्ता वह है जो कि सरकार अन्य उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देन के लिए करती है। आपको याद होगा कि अभी पिछले दिनों चीनी उद्योग की साढ़े ६ करोड़ का मुनाफा कराने के लिए सरकार ने एक आर्डिनेंस पास किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों किसानों का फायदा कराने के लिए नागपुर प्रस्ताव पास करने के बाद क्या यह सरकार आर्डिनेंस

[श्री राधा रमण]

में आता है कह देते हैं। मैंने बनारस यूनिवर्सिटी का किस्सा पढ़ा और वहां जो झगड़ेबाजी चल रही है पढ़ कर दिल को अफ़सोस हुआ कि हमारे मुल्क में इस तरह के झगड़े चलते हैं और यह सब इसलिये होता है कि चन्द एक आदमी जो दीवाने होते हैं और जिनके मुंह में लगाम नहीं होती वह झगड़ा खड़ा कर देते हैं और उस का नतीजा यह होता है कि एक बड़ी अच्छी से अच्छी जमात कमजोर हो जाती है और उसकी शक्ति घट जाती है और वह बदनाम भी होती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि हमारे मुल्क में बहुत से ऐसे सवाल खड़े कर दिये जाते हैं और खड़े हो रहे हैं और थोड़े से आदमी किसी ख्याल को सामने रख कर होश खो बैठते हैं और वह सही बात करने नहीं देते और गलत काम को करवाने के लिये मजबूर करना चाहते हैं। मैं हुकमत को इस बात के लिये चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में हुकूमत बगैर मजबूती के नहीं हो सकती। हमें जो कुछ भी अपना अमल हो उस पर बहुत मुस्तैदी के साथ कायम रहना पड़ेगा और जहां इस किस्म की शोरिश और शरारत होती है उसका मुकाबला मजबूती, मुस्तक़िल इरादे और बहुत दानिशमंदी के साथ करना है। इसी सिलसिले में मैं यह भी अर्ज करूंगा कि बहुत सी बातों में मैं यह देखता हूं कि ऐसी चीजें जिनको कि हम लोग बहुत आसानी से हल कर सकते हैं, हमारी बाज सियासी पार्टियों के नेता उनके हल होने में रुकावट डालते हैं बजाय इसके कि वे उनके हल करने में सहयोग करें। बहुत से ऐसे मसले भी हैं जिनको कि हमारी सियासी पार्टियों को आम लोगों के ऊपर छोड़ देना चाहिये और उनके अन्दर अपना हाथ नहीं रखना चाहिये क्योंकि मेरा अपना यह ख्याल है कि अगर इस तरह से वह मसले छोड़ दिये जायेंगे तो उसका नतीजा बहुत ज्यादा अच्छा निकलेगा बनिस्बत इसके कि जो अब तक निकल रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चन्द एक बातें जो मेरे दिमाग में थीं उनको मैंने आपके सामने यहां पर रख दिया। अब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण के संबंध में जो नुक्ताचीनी यहां पर हुई है उनकी जवाबदेही तो ट्रेजरी बेंचेज के लिये छोड़ता हूं लेकिन मुझे यह चन्द एक बातें अर्ज करनी थीं जो कि मैंने आपके सामने रक्खीं। मैं समझता हूं कि हम खुशनसीब और खुशकिस्मत हैं कि हमें साल में एक मौका मिलता है जब हम पिछली तमाम कार्यवाहियों पर कुछ अपने ख्यालात का इजहार करते हैं और अपने जो इरादे होते हैं उनको हम और मजबूत करते हैं और आगे आने वाले जमाने के लिये तैयार करते हैं और इसमें हमारे राष्ट्रपति जो तमाम हिन्दुस्तान के हैड हैं वह आकर हमें परामर्श देते हैं और उस परामर्श की पूरी क़द्र होती है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि इस मौके पर हमें जो कुछ भी वे कहें उसको हम अपने सामने रक्खें और उस पर अमल करें। उस अमल से हम अपने मुल्क को आगे ले जा सकते हैं।

मैं, राष्ट्रपति ने जो अपना अभिभाषण दिया है, उसको निहायत ही हौसलाकुन और हिम्मत दिलाने वाला एड्रैस पाता हूं और मुझे इस बात की उम्मीद है कि बावजूद इस बात के कि हमारे मुल्क में बहुत-सी बुराइयां हैं जिनसे कि हमें लड़ना है और जिनका कि हमें मुक़ाबला करना है, हमने अगर हिम्मत से काम लिया और एकता और संगठन के साथ हम अपनी मंजिल की तरफ बढ़ते रहे तो हम जरूर कामयाब होंगे।

अब यह नुक़ताचीनी कर देना बहुत आसान है कि हमारी सर्विसेज के लोग रिश्वत लेते हैं, और हमारे देश और समाज में सब जगह घूसखोरी, अनुचित मुनाफ़ाखोरी और व्यभिचार का बोलबाला है तो उसके लिए मेरा यह कहना है कि हमें उन खराबियों को अपने यहां से निकालना है। किन्तु मैं यह बात

निहायत अदब के साथ अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर कोई यह समझे कि यह सब जानबूझकर या एक इरादे से होता है, तो वह कतई गैरमुनासिब बात होगी। इन सब खराबियो को खत्म करने की इन्तहाई कोशिश है लेकिन अभाग्यवश उसमें कामयाबी नही हुई ह हमें अपने मक़सद में कामयाब होने के लिए हर देशवासी का सक्रिय सहयोग प्राप्त होना चाहिए और अगर वह हमें प्राप्त हो सका तो यकीनी तौर अच्छे नतीजे निकलेंगे जो कि हम निकलते देखना चाहते हैं। [राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में हमारी तमाम सियासी पार्टियो को एक पुकार दी गई है और तमाम देशवासियो को भी कि वह अपने तमाम मतभेद और झगडे भुलाकर राष्ट्रनिर्माण के इस महान प्रयास में जुट जायें और सहकार और सहयोग की भावना से देश को आगे बढाने के लिए पूरी मजबूती के साथ एक होकर अपना कदम बढ़ायें और मै समझता हू कि इस पुकार के लिए हर देशवासी के दिल में जगह होनी चाहिए और उसके मुताबिक अमल करना चाहिए।

श्री अजराज सिंह (फिरोजाबाद) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता महोदय को राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में जो एक आशा की किरण दिखाई देती है, मुझे तो वह किरण कही दिखाई नही दी और मुझ तो उसका कही पता नही लगता है।

आज जहां देश में बेकारी और भुखमरी का बोल बाला है वहां दूसरी ओर गेहू और खाद्यान्न वस्तुओ के दाम आसमान को चूम रहे हैं और आज जब देश की ऐसी दयनीय अवस्था हो रही है उसके बावजूद भी मेरे माननीय मित्र को एक आशा की किरण दिखाई देती है तो मुझे लगता है कि वह तो किसी जादू की भाषा में ही बात कर रहे हैं। आखिर देश की क्या स्थिति है ? क्या उस स्थिति का कोई स्पष्टीकरण या उसकी कोई व्याख्या राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में की गई है ? उस अभिभाषण से क्या पता लगता है ? जिस पंचवर्षीय योजना को चलाने के लिए और राष्ट्रनिर्माण के लिए हमें आशा की किरण की जरूरत थी और जिस उत्साह की जरूरत थी क्या राष्ट्रपति का वह अभिभाषण देश में और उसके नागरिको में वह आशा किरण पैदा कर सकता है ?

17 hrs.

आज देश में क्या हो रहा है ? अभी हमारी सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी ने पिछले दिनों नागपुर काग्रेस में एक प्रस्ताव पास किया। कहा जाता है कि वह भूमि सम्बन्धी सीमा निर्धारित करने के हेतु नीति सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव है। अब भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित करने और सहकारी खेती के लिए जो बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि हम सहकारी खेती करना चाहत हैं और भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित करना चाहते है तो मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण मैं क्या उसकी कोई चर्चा की गई है ? मै ही यह बात नही कह रहा बल्कि श्री विनोबा भावे का भी कहना यह है कि तीन साल तक इतजार करने के बाद जिस नीति को आप चलाना चाहते हैं तो उस समय आपको वितरण के लिए एक इंच जमीन भी नही मिलेगी। जब भमि की सीमा तीन साल तक निर्धारित होगी तो जो अतिरिक्त जमीन है वह बट चुकेगी। यदि भूमि की सीमा निर्धारित करने की समस्या आप हल करना चाहते हैं तो आपको यह ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि यह चीज खेती की समस्या से बहुत ही गम्भीर रूप से जुडी हुई है और उसका तो सीधा सा रास्ता वह है जो कि सरकार अन्य उद्योगो को प्रोत्साहन देन के लिए करती है। आपको याद होगा कि अभी पिछले दिनो चीनी उद्योग को साढ़े ६ करोड का मुनाफा कराने के लिए सरकार ने एक आर्डिनेंस पास किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ो किसानों का फायदा कराने के लिए नागपुर प्रस्ताव पास करने के बाद क्या यह सरकार आर्डिनेस

[श्री बलराज सिंह]

बारी नहीं कर सकती थी, जिसके कि जरिये यह देख लिया जाये कि भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा यह होगी और उसके बाद जितनी भूमि रह जायेगी वह अतिरिक्त लोगों में बांट दी जायेगी ? अभी यह सवाल राज्य की चर्चा का विषय भी नहीं है और उसके लिए जमीन पैदा की जा रही है लेकिन जमीन पैदा करते समय ही कांग्रेस पार्टी के अन्दर यह फ़ारम आफ फ्री एंटरप्राइज वाले लोग यह प्रचार करने लगे हैं कि इस तरह से जो भूमि की अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित करने और सहकारी खेती करने की बात है, *उसको गवर्नमेंट करने में सफल होने वाली* नहीं है। अब मैं ऐसे लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह सहकारी खेती और भूमि सुधार की चीजें सफल होने वाली नहीं है तो इस देश में क्या यह चीज सफल होने वाली है कि कुछ लोगों के हाथ में सारी पूंजी दे दी जाये ? मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नागपुर प्रस्ताव में जितनी दूर जाना चाहिए, उतनी दूर जाने की बात तो है ही नहीं। आप ग्रामीण जनता की भूमि की तो अधिकतम सीमा निश्चित् करने की बात करते हैं लेकिन शहरों में रहने वाली जनता की आमदनी पर कोई सीलिंग लगाने की बात सुनकर आपको आश्चर्य होता है और मुझे तो प्रधान मंत्री महोदय की यह बात सुनकर बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि गांवों में सीलिंग लगा देने से तो कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ेगा लेकिन अगर नगरों में लोगों की आमदनियों पर कोई सीलिंग लागू की जायगी तो उससे उत्पादन घट जाने की सम्भावना है।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

17 02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 17, 1959|Magha 28, 1880 (Saka).

(*Monday, February* 16, 1959)
Magha 27, 1880 (*Saka*)

COLUMNS

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS— 1065—1106

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
253.	Oraganising of Posts and Telegraphs Board	1065—68
254.	Extension of Mokameh-Barauni Section	1068—69
255.	Export of livestock	1069—70
256.	Construction of Dry Dock at Visakhapatnam	1071—73
257.	Sewage disposal in Bangalore	1073—75
258.	Accident to Indian Steamship	1075-76
259.	Canal water dues against Pakistan	1076—81
260.	Water-logging	1081—84
262.	Guna-Ujjain Rail Link	1084-85
264.	Rural University at Rudrapur	1086-87
265.	Development areas in Delhi	1087—89
266.	Sugar Industry	1089—92
267.	Reorganisation of Postal Circles	1092—95
268.	Designs for gates	1095
270.	Water supply in Calcutta	1096-97
271.	Oil-seeds production	1097—1100
273.	Revision of Railway Travel Concession Rules	1100
274.	Price of ships delivered by Hindustan Shipyard	1100—03
275.	Comet planes for Air-India International	1103—04
277.	Yen Credit from Japan for purchase of ships	1104-05
281.	Derailment of goods train	1105-06

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION— 1106—84

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
261.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	1106
263.	Musk deer	1106—07
269.	Catering on Railways	1107—08
272.	Milk powder factory at Vijayawada	1108
276.	Site for third thermal power station at D.V.C.	1108-09
278.	Target for import of fertilizers	1109-10

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
279.	Shikar and Travel Agents	1110-11
280.	Procurement of rice in Andhra	1111
282.	Kakrapara Project	1111-12
283.	'Visit India Year'	1112
284.	R.M.S. coaches	1112-13
285.	Automatic Telephone Exchange	1113
286.	Janata Air Services	1114
287.	Foodgrains	1114-15
288.	Integrated Health Scheme	1115
289.	Purchase of rice from Orissa	1116
290.	Concessional postal rates	1117
291.	Import of rice from China	1117
292.	Air freight rates	1117-18
293.	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation	1118-19
294.	Pension Scheme	1119-20
295.	Pollution of Indian rivers by industrial discharges	1120-21
296.	Report of the Officer on Special Duty on Port and Dock Workers' Demand	1122
297.	Procurement of foodgrains	1122-23
298.	Inland water transport in U.P. and Bihar	1123-24
299.	Nagarjuna Sagar Project	1124
300.	Provident Fund Accounts	1125
301.	Derailment of goods trains	1125-26
303.	Electric trains between Asansol and Rourkela	1126
304.	Telephone Directory	1126-27
305.	Airstrip at Bhuntar (Kulu)	1127
306.	Hyderabad and Secunderabad Water Works	1127-28
307.	Shifting of Western Railway Technical Training School to Udaipur	1128
308.	Export of sugar	1128 29
309.	Air-conditioned coaches	1129
310.	Doubling of Rourkela-Bhilai Railway Line	1129

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
277.	Protection of wild life in Punjab	1129-30
278.	Waiting rooms at Stations on Northern Railway	1130
279.	Ticketless travelling	1130
280.	T.B. patients among railway employees	1131-32
281.	Import of fertilizers	1132
282.	Construction of bridges in States	1132-33
283.	Vamsadhara Project	1133
284.	Cooperative Farming Societies	1133-34
285.	Research of road construction	1134-35
286.	Production of foodgrains in Bombay	1135
287	Soil erosion	1135
288	Telephone connections in Delhi and New Delhi	1135-36
289.	Flood control schemes	1137
290.	Forest plantations in Punjab	1137
291.	Quarters for Posts and Telegraphs Employees in Delhi Circle	1137-38
292	Corruption cases among Health Ministry Staff	1138
293	Irrigation Projects in States	1138-39
294.	Output of electricity	1139
295	Prices of raw jute	1139
296	Examination for recruitment of Clerks in Telephone Revenue Office (U.P.)	1139-40
297.	Shifting of Telephone Revenue Offices	1141
298.	Accommodation for Posts and Telegraphs Employees, Lucknow	1141-42
299.	Dismissed and Suspended employees	1142-43
300.	Social Education Organisers	1143
301	Losses Suffered by Hindustan Shipyard	1144
302.	Malaria epidemic in West Bengal	1144-45
303.	Seed farms in Mysore State	1145
304.	Cultivable waste lands	1145-46
305.	Milk production	1146-47
306.	Income at Gurdaspur and Pathankot Stations	1148
307	T B. control in Punjab	1148

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U. S. Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
308.	Indebtedness in Himachal Pradesh	1148-49
309.	Food production	1149-50
310.	Public Call Offices in Kerala State	1150
311.	Posts and Telegraphs Offices	1150-51
312.	Master plans for flood control for river basins	1151
313.	Cargoes moved on Government account	1151-52
314	D T U. Buses	1152
315.	Ramgundam-Nizamabad Rail Link	1152-53
316	Cast iron Sleepers	1153
317	Mileage of National Highways in U P	1154
318.	Floods in U. P	1154-55
319	Remodelling of Railway Yard at Gwalior Station	1155
320.	All Party Food Committee	1156
321.	Rehabilitation of Slum-Dwellers of Amrit Kaur Puri	1156
322.	C.H S. Scheme for Civilian Defence Employees	1156-57
324	Agricultural lands	1157
325	Snake-bite cases	1158
326.	Accident at Deoria Cantonment Station	1158-59
327	Accident to Reidgunj-Moghulsarai Goods Train	1159-60
328	Pay Scales of Professors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences	1160
329.	Kharif Crop	1160
330.	Rural electrification in Delhi	1161
331.	Minor irrigation Schemes	1161-62
332	Rest Rooms at Railway Stations	1162
333	Seed farms in Rajasthan	1163
334	Tinned fruits	1163
335.	Agricultural loan in Tripura	1163
336.	Drinking water supply in Pathankot and Gurdaspur towns	1164
337.	Distribution of chemical fertilizers in Punjab	1164
338.	Investigation Units	1165
339.	Electrificaton of Lucknow-Kanpur Section	1165
340.	T. B. Survey in U. P.	1165-66

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

USQ No	Subject	COLUMNS
341	T B Control Institute at Bangalore	1166-67
342	Board of Homoeopathy System of Medicine in Manipur	1167
343	Irrigated land in Punjab	1167-68
344.	Bhakra Dam	1168
345	Stray cattle in New Delhi	1168-69
346	Railway Uniform Committee	1169
347	City Booking Office at Cuttack	1169-70
348	Construction of bridges in Manipur	1170-71
349.	Bi-weekly Janata Express from Madras to West Coast	1171
350	Departmental Catering on Railways	1171-72
351.	Rice procurement by Mysore	1172
352.	Paradip Port	1173
353	Treatment of lunatics	1173—75
354	Bhavar grass in Himachal Pradesh	1175-76
355	Bridge of National Highway No 9	1176
356	Bhadravathy Railway Station	1176-77
357	Kangra Valley Railway	1177
358	Quarters for Railway Staff	1177-78
359	Derailment of wagons at Chandausi Station	1179
361	Paddy production	1179
362	Posts and Telegraphs buildings	1179
363	Supply of paddy seeds	1180
364	National Highway	1180—82
365	Aerodrome at Kozhikode	1181
366	Bandakpur Station	1181-82
367	Kurnool-Hubli Rail Link	1182-83
368	Strike at Ghaziabad	1183-84
369	All-Party Food Committee for Delhi.	1184
	PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE	1185—90

The following papers were laid on the Table —

(1) A copy of each of the following under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956·

(i) Annual Report of the Orissa Mining Corporation (Private) Limited for the year 1956-57 with the Audited Accounts

(ii) Letter No. 2138-Rep/330-57 dated the 17th December, 1957 containing the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India on the Report

(2) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956

(i) G S R No 15 dated the 3rd January, 1959 and No 64 dated the 17th January, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Rules, 1956. .

(ii) G. S. R Nos 65 to 68 dated the 17th January, 1959 . . .

(3) A copy of Report of Inquiry into the Chinakuri Colliery Disaster published in Notification No. S O 2531 dated the 6th December, 1958.

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

(i) G S R No 1183 dated the 13th December, 1958, making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Foodgrains (Export Control) Order, 1958

(ii) G S R No 1216 dated the 17th December, 1958

(iii) G S R. No 1217 dated the 20th December, 1958, containing the Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(iv) G S R No 1227 dated the 22nd December, 1958, containing the Milled Rice (Bihar) Price Control, Order, 1958 . .

(v) G.S R. No 1229 dated the 23rd December, 1958,

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

containing the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958 .

(*vi*) G. S. R. No. 1233 dated the 24th December, 1958, containing the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958

(*vii*) G.S.R. No. 1237 dated the 31st December, 1958

(*viii*) G. S. R. No. 23 dated the 3rd January, 1959, containing the Punjab Paddy (Export Control) Order, 1959. . . .

(*ix*) G. S. R. No. 44 dated the 7th January, 1959, making certain amendments to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958

(*x*) G. S. R. No. 45 dated the 8th January, 1959, containing the Delhi Wheat (Export Control) Order, 1959 . . .

(*xi*) G. S. R. No. 46 dated the 10th January, 1959, making certain amendment to the Uttar Pradesh Paddy (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1958 . . .

(*xii*) G. S. R. No. 71 dated the 15th January, 1959, making certain amendments to the Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1958.

(*xiii*) G. S. R. No. 110 dated the 22nd January, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(*xiv*) G. S. R. No. 113 dated the 24th January 1959, making certain further amendments to the Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1958.

(*xv*) G.S.R. No. 114 dated the 24th January, 1959, containing the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959.

(*xvi*) G. S. R. No. 134 dated the 28th January, 1959, containing the Rice and Paddy (Madras) Price Control Order, 1959. .

(*xvii*) G.S.R. No. 135 dated the 2nd February, 1959, containing the Punjab Roller Mills (Regulation of Use of Wheat) Order, 1959. .

(*xviii*) G.S.R. No. 167 dated the 4th February, 1959, containing the Rice and Paddy (Mysore) Price Control Order, 1959 .

(*xix*) G.S.R. No. 168 dated the 4th February, 1959, making certain amendment to the Rice and Paddy (Andhra Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1959 . . .

(*xx*) G S. R. No. 171 dated the 7th February, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Inter-Zonal Wheat Movement Control Order, 1957 .

(5) A copy of each of the following papers under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:

(*i*) Three statements showing 428 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh).

(*ii*) Three statements showing 379 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in East Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh)

(*iii*) Three statements showing 536 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh). . . .

(*iv*) One statement showing 30 Orders to get declaration of stocks served on certain traders in Guntur District (Andhra Pradesh).

(*v*) Four statements showing 258 Requisition orders for Rice served on certain traders in Krishna District (Andhra Pradesh). .

(*vi*) Ten statements showing 394 Requisition orders for Rice served on certain traders in West Godavari District (Andhra Pradesh).

	COLUMNS
PETITION REPORTED	1190
Secretary reported the receipt of a petition signed by a petitioner in respect of the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 1958, as reported by the Joint Committee.	
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS	1191
(i) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri S. K. Patil) made a statement correcting the replies given on the 28th August, 1958 to Supplementaries by Sarvashri Tangamani and Sanganna on Starred Question No. 644 regarding Postal Services in Rural Areas.	
(ii) The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim) made a statement regarding laying on the Table of the River Boards Rules, 1958	
STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS—*contd.*	COLUMNS
(iii) The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali) made a statement regarding the dispute in the Raza and Buland Sugar Mills in Rampur.	
MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT	1194—1324
Further discussion on the motion on the Address by the President and the amendments thereto moved on the 13th February, 1959 continued The discussion was not concluded.	
AGENDA FOR TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1959/MAGHA 28, 1880 (SAKA)	
Further discussion on the motion on the Address by the President and the amendments thereto.	